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J. J. BUTZER

188 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

ANNOUNCEMENT

I take great pleasure in presenting to you this catalog, My Silent Salesman. I shall, as I have done in the past, send out only the very best, I am often asked from where do you get your seeds? The greater part of my vegetable seeds I get from W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. I also have a few seeds grown here, such as Beans, Peas and Onions.

If you cannot find what you want in this list ask for **Burpee's Complete Catalog**, it is free on request.

HOW TO ORDER, ETC

Remittance should be made in the form of an express money order, post office money order, bank draft, or registered letter, also postage stamps for small orders.

Give shipping instructions in full with every order you send.

Be Sure to sign your name and give your address. Many orders reach us lacking either or both.

Please order early. It would be a great accommodation to me if more of my customers would order their seeds early before the rush of my busy season.

ASPARAGUS.

BARR'S MAMMOTH.—See illustration of this favorite Philadelphia asparagus. The stalks are very large, frequently an inch in diam., with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top of the shoots and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fiber. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

Good strong roots, one-year-old, 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100, by mail, postpaid. By express: One-year-old, 65 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1000. Two-year-old roots, by express, 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—This large-stalked strain produces white stalks above the surface, which are nearly as fine flavored as the best green-stalked varieties. Prices of both seed and roots same as for Barr's Mammoth.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The standard variety. Price of seed: Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts., postpaid. One-year-old roots, 50 for 50 cts.; 90 cts. per 100, by mail, postpaid. By express, at expense of purchaser: 45 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000; two-year-old roots, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

PALMETTO.—The plants are vigorous in growth, producing large thick dark-green shoots with a distinctly pointed tip. Both seed and roots at the same prices as quoted for Barr's Mammoth.

BEANS.

Green-Podded Bush Beans.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod.

This famous bean is absolutely unequalled! It combines unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings Burpee's "Stringless" is always the quickest to produce pods.

By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the fall. Combined with the extra hardness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad,—deeply saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, always entirely stringless, even when fully matured. In a word, all planters now agree that Burpee's Stringless is absolutely unequalled! We could fill many pages with testimonials and enthusiastic reports. Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—Next to Burpee's Stringless, this is the most popular of all green-podded bush beans. In this improved strain the pods are very fleshy, round, and saddle-backed, with only slight strings. Bushes grow uniformly about fifteen inches in height and produce a large crop. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—The pods are flat, six inches long; light green; very little flesh, which soon becomes tough and stringy. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—An improved strain of the above, having quite fleshy pods, which are brittle and tender. Prices as quoted above for Early Yellow Six Weeks.

IMPROVED REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1.—Our strain is extra fine,—see illustration of pods. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, pale green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; quite solidly fleshy, brittle, and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Rather later than the other green-podded sorts, but extremely prolific. Very popular with canners on account of the handsome appearance of the pods when picked while quite young. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

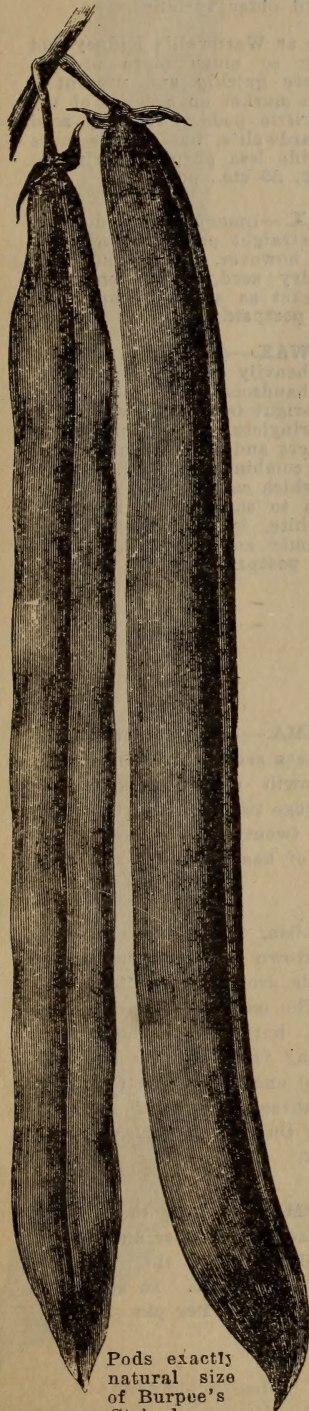
Shell Beans.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—Pods are of medium length, slightly curved, and when nearly developed are freely splashed with bright red on the yellow skin. The green beans are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Any surplus beans not needed for use during the summer make excellent soup or baking beans for winter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

Wax-Podded Bush Beans.

BURPEE'S 'BRITTLE WAX.'—The earliest of all Wax Beans! Of such superb quality it might well be called "Best of All!" The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. We are sure that all who plant Burpee's Brittle Wax—whether for family use or market—will appreciate its unequalled merits as thoroughly as do the originators and ourselves. Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

PERFECTION WAX.—Very productive, the handsome large flattened pods are six inches in length, one-half inch broad, sharply pointed, tender and brittle when young, with only slight strings, but not very fleshy. Color of the young pods a rich golden yellow, turning lighter as they mature. Our newer wax beans are so much better than this is no longer entitled to the name "Perfection!" Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.



Pods exactly natural size of Burpee's Stringless.

BEANS—(Continued.)

PROLIFIC DWARF BLACK WAX.—(Cylinder Pod, or Improved Early Dwarf Black Wax.) Dwarf bush growth and very prolific; next to Burpee's "Brittle Wax," this is one of the earliest. Pods four to five inches in length, usually curved, quite round; meaty, brittle, and stringless; deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX.—Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods five inches in length, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy, but quite "stringy." Per pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S SADDLEBACK WAX.—The plants of good quality; four inches in length, half extra productive. The pods are long, nearly straight, well-rounded, and so meaty as to be saddle-backed or creased in the center. The flesh between the beans is solid meat without any open spaces, brittle, always stringless, of a rich golden yellow and finest flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX.—Pods rather flat, bot of good quality; four inches in length, half an inch broad, of light golden yellow; quite brittle, with only slight strings when young. Plants stiffly erect, bearing a large crop of fine pods held well above the soil. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—Strong upright bush growth, fifteen inches in height; very productive. Pods straight, flat, five inches in length; of a rich golden yellow. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX.—Hardier and more prolific than the popular Wardwell's Kidney Wax,—with even handsomer pods, of better quality! The true erect bush plants average twenty-five per cent larger than Wardwell's,—when full grown, they reach eighteen to twenty inches in height. There

has never been a sign of blight on the handsome dark-green leaves. Under ordinary field culture the plants produce nearly twice as many pods as Wardwell's.

The fleshy flat pods are six to seven inches long, one-half inch broad and three-eighths of an inch thick; the color is rich lemon-yellow. The pods are remarkable for their fine flavor, brittleness, and absolute freedom from even a trace of strings,—no matter at what stage they are picked. The flesh is also entirely free from any trace of "muslin,"—the objectionable paper-like lining found so frequently in many standard older varieties.

The season is the same as Wardwell's Kidney and Golden Wax, but being so much more prolific, will fill the baskets more quickly and present a handsomer appearance on market on account of the fine, long, meaty and brittle pods. The dry seed is the same shape as Wardwell's, but a little more cylindrical and has a trifle less purple coloring at the eye. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX.—Immensely productive, bearing large handsome straight pods six inches in length. The pods are, however, tough and with decided strings. The dry seed, being white, is desirable for winter market as a shell bean. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S WHITE WAX.—Of sturdy, upright growth, the bushes are heavily laden with a magnificent crop of large, handsome wax pods. The pods are straight, of a bright lemon-yellow, brittle, meaty, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. It is what canners and truckers have been seeking for years,—as it combines quantity, quality, and beauty in the pods, which can be used as string-beans until large enough to shell, while the seed, being large and pure white, is most desirable as shell-beans both for summer and winter use. Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—Comes absolutely true from the seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush from two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known large Pole Limas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S "QUARTER-CENTURY" STRAIN OF BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—While the bushes are fully as productive, the pods are borne more at the center of the plant,—making the whole field show more clearly the distinctive bush character. This new strain is earlier than "Dreer's Wonder" Strain of Burpee's Bush Lima; it is more prolific and the beans are larger. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.

Fordhook Bush Lima Bean.

The only stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima! Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenger Pole Lima.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—Is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before! Of strong, erect true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average twenty to thirty inches in height by twenty to twenty-four inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in color.

Like Burpee's Bush Lima, the stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "cluters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of the Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from four to five and one-half inches long, about one and a quarter inches wide, by as much as three-quarters of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—Is fully thirty-three and one-third per cent a heavier cropper and, therefore, is bound to entirely displace the Kumerle (Dreer's or Thorburn's) Bush Lima. In season it is from four to six days earlier. Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

THE NEW BURPEE-IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.—"This is the finest Bush Lima that has ever been introduced. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters well out from the plant. There are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four, or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans; so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod, and this, taken with the great number of pods borne, makes the yield enormous. In quality this bean ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between Henderson's and Burpee's Bush, and is about a week earlier than the latter variety. This bean is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima,—a continuous bearer." Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Pole or Running Beans.

The following varieties are of strong running growth, and need stout poles or other support on which to climb. They require a longer season to mature than the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and growing on poles are more easily gathered.

OLD HOMESTEAD, OR "KENTUCKY WONDER."—See natural size of pod, engraved from a photograph. The pods, seven to nine inches long, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

BURGER'S GREEN-POD STRINGLESS.—This is earlier than Old Homestead and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average six to eight inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and so meaty as to be really "saddle-backed." The pods are as entirely stringless as the popular Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean; they are equally tender and of similar sweet, mild flavor. The dry beans are of a pearly whiteness. Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

WHITE CREASEBACK.—A popular early green-podded pole bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and of fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

"LAZY WIFE'S."—The pods, of medium dark-green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender, and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

GOLDEN CLUSTER.—The large flat pods are of a rich golden yellow and of excellent flavor. The dry seeds are thick and pure white. Crop short. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Bears large flat pods early in the season. Being white-seeded, it is excellent to grow dry shell beans for winter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

HORTICULTURAL, CRANBERRY OR WREN'S EGG.—A popular old variety for either snapshots or dry shell beans, especially adapted for short seasons and cool locations. Prices same as quoted above for White Dutch Case Knife.

SCARLET RUNNER.—In northern locations where the summers are cool and short this takes the place of the Large Lima Beans. Plants are of strong quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple. Per pkt. 10 cts.

YARD LONG.—This is a curiosity. The pods average two feet or more in length, are round, somewhat glossy, having the thickness of a lead-pencil. In small packets only. Per pkt. 10 cts.

Large Pole Lima Beans.

HENDERSON'S EARLY LEVIATHAN.—This is the very earliest. It will not only give large lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also much more productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three or four and sometimes five large beans to the pod. Per pkt. 15 cts.

LARGE WHITE.—This is the regular strain. Pods and beans are of large size. Per pkt. 10 cts.

KING OF THE GARDEN.—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain five to six very large beans. These beans are of excellent quality, easily shelled; of large size and handsome appearance. Per pkt. 10 cts.

B E E T S

Garden Beets.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY.—Extremely early. Of fine globular form; the sweet, tender flesh is of alternate rings of light and dark pink. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—Grows extra quickly, producing flat smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—Roots are smooth and round in form. They are of finer quality, combined with the same extra early maturity. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S COLUMBIA.—A superb early main crop beet. The smooth, clean roots grow three to four inches in diameter. Flesh deep blood-red, tender, and of rich flavor. The beets are ready for use almost as quickly as the extra early sorts, and of better quality. It retains its fine quality until the roots have reached full size. Foliage is comparatively small, of a rich bronze color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

DARK STINSON.—This is a finely bred variety for summer market. The roots average two and a half inches in diameter, with richly colored leaves only five inches in length. Beets are smooth and regular in form, with small tap-root. Flesh is fine grained, free from any woodiness, even when fully grown, and is of dark red coloring. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—Skin smooth and form regular. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson, slightly "zoned," sweet and tender. The foliage is small, of a rich bronze-purple. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

EDMAND'S EARLY.—The beets are of round form, very smooth, extra early, and of good marketable size. Skin and flesh deep blood-red; very sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED.—Form globular or ovoid; smooth roots, with small tops; skin blood-red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

ECLIPSE.—Extra early round, smooth, blood-red roots. Popular both for market and the home garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

EARLY MODEL.—Extremely early, of perfect globe shape and finest quality. The foliage is very small. The beets are always smooth and of the deepest blood-red color, while they quickly attain a good size. Early Model is sure to please all planters on account of its superlative excellence. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BASTIAN'S EXTRA EARLY.—An extra early strain of deep red turnip beets. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

BASTIAN'S HALF-LONG BLOOD.—The roots are shaped like an olive; of large size and have dark red flesh which retains its tenderness until late in the season. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD-RED.—Roots long and slender, penetrating the soil deeply, but seldom growing more than two inches in diameter. Rather late in maturing, but are excellent keepers when stored for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BLOOD.—This is an improved strain of the old Blood Turnip Beet, having smooth round roots of medium size with dark red flesh, fine grain, very sweet, and retaining its deep coloring when cooked. Tops are small and of uniform growth, the leaf, stems, and veinings being a dark red. It grows quickly and is of superior quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

DEWING'S IMPROVED.—Quite early, round turnip-shaped, of good size, with deeply colored flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Swiss Chard or "Spinach Beets."

LARGE-RIBBED WHITE.—This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden beets, but is grown for the broad white leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and cooked like spinach. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

LUCULLUS.—The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These

stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus.

In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad and rounded at the upper end; in the new Lucullus the leaves are larger and sharply pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or "savoyed," more crisply tender and of finer flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plants at one time. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Sugar Beets.

DANISH IMPROVED.—Roots grow to large size and are of heavy weight. Their thick oval form makes a large bulk of crop. They are rich in sugar and most desirable for stock feeding. Bright green foliage with leaf-stalks and skin shaded or flushed with pink. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

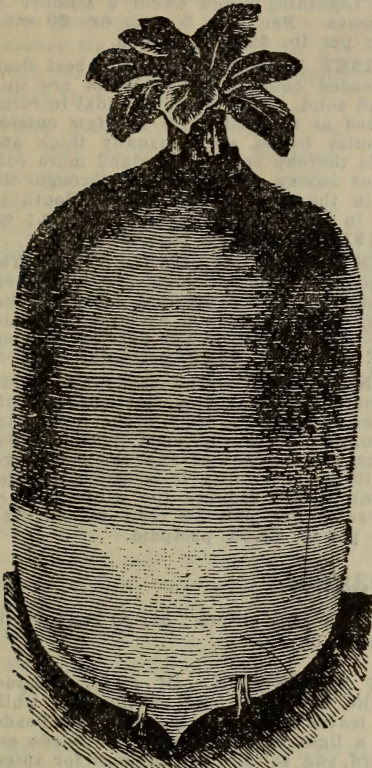
LANE'S IMPERIAL.—This beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, broad at the shoulder and gradually taper to the base. Crisp snow-white flesh. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50, postpaid.

WANZLEBEN.—This is the variety so extensive-

ly planted for sugar factories. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50, postpaid.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR.—This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, crisp and very sweet. Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 45 cts., postpaid.

MANGEL-WURZEL, FOR STOCK FEEDING.



Golden Tankard.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A smooth yellow-fleshed mangel; the roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap-root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 25 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN GIANT, OR YELLOW LEVIATHAN.—Very fine, large roots, growing half above the surface, which renders the harvesting easy. Skin a rich golden yellow; flesh pure white, firm, and sweet in flavor. Altogether it is a magnificent root, easily lifted, producing enormous crops, and is an excellent keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, from all mail prices deduct 10 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express or freight (traveling at purchaser's expense), from all mail prices deduct 10 cts. per lb.

ORANGE GLOBE.—The roots are of a true globe shape, from six to eight inches in diameter. Skin rich orange-yellow; flesh white with lemon-yellow rings—sweet and solid. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Besides Mangels, you should grow also Sugar Beets (as described on preceding page) for stock feeding,—also some Carrots, Turnips, and Ruta Bagas. All these root crops are profitable and nutritious for stock feeding.

BROCCOLI.

This is a plant bearing heads resembling those of the cauliflower, but more hardy, and gives excellent results in cold northern localities. We do not consider it of any value in warm or dry localities, nor so fine in quality as the cauliflower.

PURPLE CAPE.—Heads nearly as large as those of the cauliflower; close solid curd of a brownish-

purple color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50.

BUTZER'S LARGE WHITE FRENCH.—The finest of all Broccolis. This grand new strain introduced by us is a sure header of immense size and finest quality, and is ready for market in February. The large, solid, handsome, white heads remain in good condition longer than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED.—The finest strain grown on Long Island for the New York market. We offer Long Island grown seed, which is scarce. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50.

PERFECTION.—The plants grow about two feet in height, and the stems are thickly set with the sprouts which grow one or two inches in diameter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; per lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

PARIS MARKET.—This is a half-dwarf strain, not so tall as the preceding, but bearing a large crop of handsome round hard sprouts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; per lb. \$1.60.

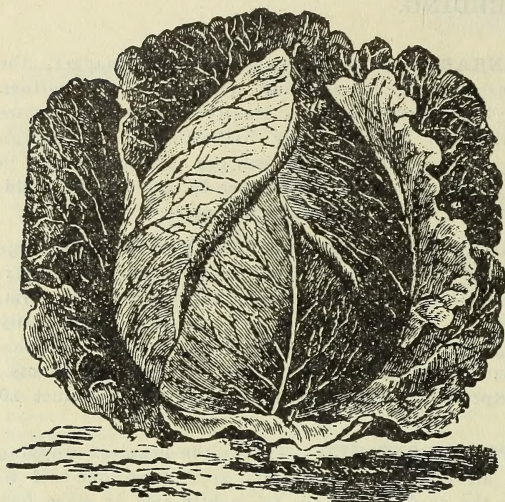
CABBAGE.

We exercise exceptional care in growing and selecting our cabbage seed. Not only are the plants grown from the best stock, but they are also inspected carefully before being put away for the winter. We can assure our customers that it is impossible to get better seed.

For the earliest supply, seed may be sown in September and the plants wintered in cold-frames, or

seed started in hot-beds or cold-frames early in the spring. For the fall crop the seed should be sown early in June, and the young plants transplanted to the rows during the latter part of July. One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill; two ounces sown thinly should provide plants enough for one acre.

Earliest Oblong-Headed Cabbages.



EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—See illustration. The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed hard heads of good size, which are ready a

week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. Also sold as "Lightning" and under a number of other fancy names. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The best first-early oblong-headed cabbage. The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves. The outer leaves are unusually thick and heavy, and it is thereby enabled to stand more cold weather without injury when carried through the winter either in the open ground in the South or in cold-frames in the North. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

LARGE WAKEFIELD, OR CHARLESTON.—The heads are of similar form, although not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded, the heads being the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for Kraut. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Flat-Headed Cabbages.

BURPEE'S ALLHEAD.—Is the earliest of all large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter.

ALLHEAD EARLY.—Is undoubtedly the best second-early cabbage—and we know all varieties. We regret that it is now sold under a number of names by other houses, such as Faultless Early, Solid South, Eclipse, etc. If planters everywhere only knew the excellence of Burpee's Allhead Early Cabbage, even our large supply of seed would not suffice to meet the demand. It is undoubtedly altogether unequaled as an early summer cabbage, and is fully as good for winter use, being really an all-the-year-round cabbage. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; 2 ozs. for 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S EARLY BASEBALL.—This is the earliest of all flat or round-head cabbages. Fully as early as Jersey Wakefield. The round heads are "solid as a baseball," and average five to seven inches in diameter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—A well-known strain, popular for the summer, but not equal to Burpee's Allhead Early. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

EARLY SUMMER.—Large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality; the plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

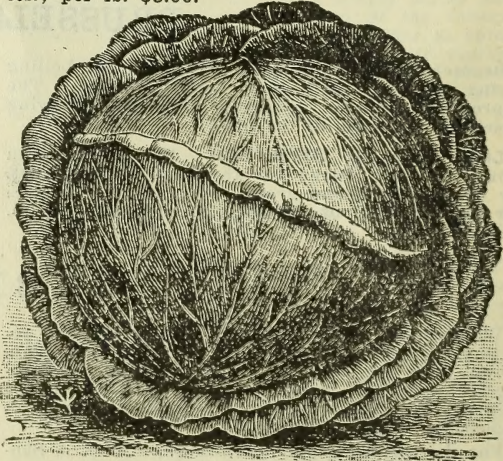
SUCCESSION.—This popular second-early sort is about ten days later than Henderson's Early Summer, larger in growth and heads more uniform. It is an excellent keeper and in color an attractive light green. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS.—The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top, and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for autumn or winter as for

early summer. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.—Of dwarf compact growth, the solid flat heads rest on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish green. The heads are uniformly "hard and solid." Good both for intermediate and winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

BURPEE'S EARLY STONEHEAD.—See illustration. A most distinct type which is especially adapted for cool locations. It generally matures after our famous Allhead Early, but in some seasons and localities is almost as early as the Jersey Wakefield. The plants are of low growth, with spreading saucer-like outer leaves, making a total diameter of two feet. The heads are deep through and smoothly rounded on the top as distinct from the flat type. The heads are exceptionally hard and solid, of great weight, and stand a very long time before bursting. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.



Allhead Early.

Late or Winter Varieties of Cabbage.

DANISH ROUNDHEAD — Has given such splendid satisfaction to growers for winter market that we could fill pages with enthusiastic letters from pleased planters.

The heads average larger in size than those of the Ballhead, maturing about two weeks earlier and are set on shorter stalks. They are extremely hard and solid, with interior leaves blanched to the purest whiteness; sweet flavor and scisp tender texture.

The great weight of the heads has been noted by visitors to Fordhook. When heads were cut from the stalks to show the distinctly round form, the usual comment was, "hard as a bullet and heavy as lead." The new Danish Roundhead has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight than Danish Ballhead, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during the hot summer as the best American types.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Roundhead.

DANISH BALLHEAD.—Our Danish seed is absolutely unequalled! It is esteemed for winter use because of the great solidity and excellent keeping qualities of the heads. From repeated trials, as well as from the experience of many customers purchasing our original Danish-grown seed, we know that this selected strain surpasses in even growth and heading, as well as in uniform size and solidity of heads, any other stock of so-called "Hollander Cabbage." The magnificent heads are nearly round in form, very hard and solid; they keep in finest condition when buried through the winter, coming out solid in spring. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

This price is for our imported Danish-Grown seed, which is the best that Denmark produces.

BURPEE'S SUREHEAD CABBAGE.—This famous cabbage was first introduced thirty-one years ago (1877). It produces large round flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is all head and always sure to head. The heads are remarkably uniform, extremely hard, fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has but few loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit all lovers of good cabbage. Per pkt 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S SHORT-STEM DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.—This is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. The heads appear to rest on the surface of the soil. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation heads attain a weight of twenty to thirty pounds, and are of the finest quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

ACME FLAT DUTCH.—This is a distinct strain of quick growth and early maturity, so that it can be grown in a shorter season, or a good crop can

be secured by a later planting. Well-grown heads measure thirteen inches across and weigh from ten to twelve pounds. They are solid, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—An improved strain of the old Large Late Flat Dutch type. Highly esteemed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.25.

BURPEE'S LATE STONEHEAD.—A superb sure-heading winter cabbage of most distinct type. The plants are of strong sturdy growth; the head is surrounded by a spreading circle of large rounded blue-green leaves. These leaves serve as a saucer to catch light rains or heavy dews and deliver them around the stalk to the roots. The stem is short, and the large round heads are "solid as stone." From their great solidity they keep well when stored for winter use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

AUTUMN KING, OR WORLD-BEATER.—An extremely large and solid-heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties. With us, seed sown the first of June will produce fine heads in time to put away for the winter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—This is the hardest-heading and best all-round Savoy. Plants are of strong growth, having only a moderate amount of outer foliage growing closely about the large solid round heads. Heads beautifully blanched and of the finest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—While late in maturing, this is the largest heading of all deep red varieties. In good soil the heads will average ten pounds. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

CABBAGE—(Continued.)

DANISH 'ROUND-RED.'—This grand novelty produces round or ball-shaped heads of great solidity and intensely deep rich coloring. The plant is of strong compact growth. The heads are perfectly round, from six to eight inches in diameter. The leaves composing the head are of an unusually deep purplish red; this rich coloring extends to the center

of the head, only showing a small portion of white when cutting across the veins and tissue. The extra dark coloring, remarkable hardness and large size of heads make it an excellent market type, as well as most desirable for the house-wife in slicing for slaw, salads, etc. Per pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; 2 ozs. for \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

CARROTS

Best Garden.

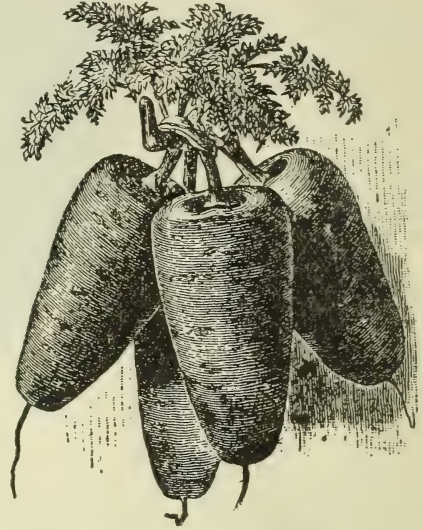
Our stocks are true to type, grown from selected transplanted roots and will be found superior to the cheaper California-grown seed.

The Golden Ball is the smallest and earliest of all, closely followed by the Early Scarlet Horn, which is about three inches long and decidedly stump-rooted.

Oxheart and Chantenay, or "Model," are five to six inches long; Chantenay is the longer, but both are thick through, decidedly stump-rooted, and of finest quality. Half-Long Scarlet is more slender, but also stump-rooted. The true Danvers is a popular rich orange-colored carrot, six inches long, of medium size, and with tapering roots, blunt at the end. The St. Valery and Improved Long Orange are both long and rather slender; they need a light soil for successful growth and harvesting.

While those in the list upon the following page are the varieties chiefly grown for stock feeding, on account of their great productiveness, we would call attention also to the fine feeding value, as well as the greater ease in harvesting, of a choice table variety like the Chantenay, Oxheart, or Danvers. The seed costs but little more, and the crop is available for market if opportunity offers.

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; two and a half pounds will plant one acre of land in rows three feet apart.



If ordered by express deduct 10 cts. per lb.		Pr oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
EARLY VERY SHORT SCARLET, or GOLDEN BALL.	Earliest; small round.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
SHORT HORN, or EARLY SCARLET HORN.	Popular standard early	10	30	90
CHANTENAY, or MODEL.	One of the finest in quality for table	10	30	90
BURPEE'S OXHEART or GUERANDE.	Of splendid quality	10	30	90
TRUE DANVERS HALF-LONG.	A great favorite; dark orange	10	30	1 00
HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED.	For shallow soils	10	30	90
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.	A very fine strain; good keeper	10	25	80
SAINT VALERY.	Very choice; the "Point-rooted Danvers,"	10	30	90

In regular size packets, each of the above, 5 cts. per pkt.

Carrots,—For Stock Feeding.

These are esteemed highly as a wholesome and nutritious addition to the winter feeding of stock when dependent on grain and dry forage. They are easily raised and keep in excellent condition when properly stored.

The most popular Improved Short White is thick

at the shoulder and tapers rather quickly, being from six to eight inches in length.

The Large White and Yellow Belgian are long and slender; as fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are, however, easily pulled. They differ only in color of the flesh, as indicated by their respective names.

If ordered by express, Deduct 10 cents per pound.....		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Pr. lb.
Improved Short White.	The best and most productive.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Large White Belgian.	Large white; very productive .....	.10	.20	.60
Large Yellow Belgian.	A good keeper for late feeding.....	.10	.20	.65

In regular size packets, each of the above, 5 cts. per pkt.

NON-WARRANTY.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness of any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, nor do we guarantee the successful flowering of seeds, bulbs or plants, or that the same will be free from disease. If not accepted

on these terms, the goods must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.—J. J. Butzer.

When Comparing Prices, Always Compare the Quality, too.

CAULIFLOWER

BEST OF THE SMALL-LEAVED "EARLY SNOWBALL" TYPE,—
BETTER THAN SNOWBALL OR EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.

Burpee's Best-Early Cauliflower

The earliest and best quick-growing Cauliflower. This grand strain was first introduced twenty-one years ago (in 1887), and has fully maintained all the merits then claimed for it. The plants are of strong growth, with erect pointed dark-green leaves growing closely about the head. It is remarkable both for the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. In good soil the heads measure eight to ten inches across; they are of pure snowy white, with very close compact curd of extra fine quality. So extremely solid and deep are the nearly globe-shaped heads that they weigh heavier than other heads of equal size. Market gardeners can plant Burpee's Best-Early Cauliflower for both early and late crops, with full assurance that it is the choicest and most reliable strain that can be procured. Had we space to spare we could publish many testimonials from experienced growers who are most enthusiastic in stating that this is, beyond doubt; all its name implies,—"The Best-Early Cauliflower." Half-size pkt. 15 cts.; pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85 cts.; per oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00.

BURPEE'S NEW "DRY-WEATHER" CAULIFLOWER—Succeeds even where all others fail. Nowhere is it more difficult to grow cauliflower than in Arizona. Therefore we refer with pleasure to the following:

"Cauliflower is somewhat difficult to grow here, as it requires much water, and most varieties need a damp atmosphere and do not endure so much heat as cabbage. . . . The varieties that have succeeded best at the Station farm are Burpee's Dry-Weather and Burpee's Best-Early. The former produced large heads weighing three to ten pounds; and the latter, medium-size ones weighing two to three pounds. . . . This vegetable is such an excellent one when properly grown that it is important that a variety suitable to the region be selected for planting."

Standard Varieties of Cauliflower.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Half-size pkt. 15 cts.; pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; per oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00; per lb. \$32.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—(Extra Selected.) This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. Per pkt. 20 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—While less expensive this will give quite good results in suitable localities. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; per lb. \$12.00.

Similar to Burpee's Best-Early, it produces equally large, solid, pure white heads and is only about a week later. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations where other varieties fail; make the soil quite rich and give thorough cultivation. It is superior to any other excepting only Burpee's Best-



Early. By the use of this strain fine cauliflower can be grown in many dry districts where it has been impossible heretofore to raise this luscious vegetable. Half-size pkt. 15 cts.; per pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75; per oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$12.00.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—This is the dwarfiest and earliest heading of all. Heads are solid, but are not so large nor sure-heading as the Erfurt type. Per pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

ALGIERS.—A very strong-growing late variety, with large leaves of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large solid heads late in the fall. Per pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A large late cauliflower, producing quite compact white heads. These large late sorts are not nearly so reliable as the earlier Erfurt type. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; per lb. \$6.00.

CELERY

Self-Blanching Early Varieties.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—The best of all early "self-blanching" varieties. First introduced in America in 1884, this is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size. It is of dwarf compact habit, with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. When grown in rich moist soil the stalks are nu-

merous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts, and with a large solid heart of beautiful golden-yellow stalks and leaves. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; per lb. \$5.00.

GOLDEN ROSE.—(Rose-Ribbed Paris Self-Blanching). This is a sprout of the Golden Self-Blanching, identical in habit, growth, early maturity, and as easily blanched. The stalks, however, when

CELERY—(Continued.)

blanched show a distinct pink line in the ribs, contrasting finely with the rich golden yellow. Of most attractive appearance and excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME.—This is the earliest and most easily blanched, but does not keep well taken from the trenches. The plants grow rapidly and blanch easily during the summer months. Later in the fall the central stalks and leaves are of pure snowy whiteness even without earthing up, but stalks should be gathered together and earthed up as in other varieties, so as to produce close attractive bunches. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Celery.

One of the best, both as to excellent keeping qualities and in making large bunches of thick stalks, is the Giant Pascal. Of strong growth, the stalks are wide and thick, quite heavily ribbed, very brittle and crisp when nicely blanched, making large bunches.

Winter Queen has the strong robust growth of the Giant Pascal, but the plants, being only of medium height, are of better length for bunching for market as well as more desirable for serving on the table. Their compact habit makes considerably less labor in earthing up the plants to blanch, and the rows can be planted more closely in the field. Each plant makes a large number of fine stalks (magnificent large heart of rich golden yellow) which are broad, thick, heavily ribbed. Stored for winter it is an excellent keeper, and when taken out the blanched stalks are firm and crisp;

entirely free from strings, brittle, and of sweet flavor.

Evans' Triumph makes extra large bunches of broad solid stalks, which blanch readily to a pearly white, and are exceedingly crisp, brittle, and of the finest flavor.

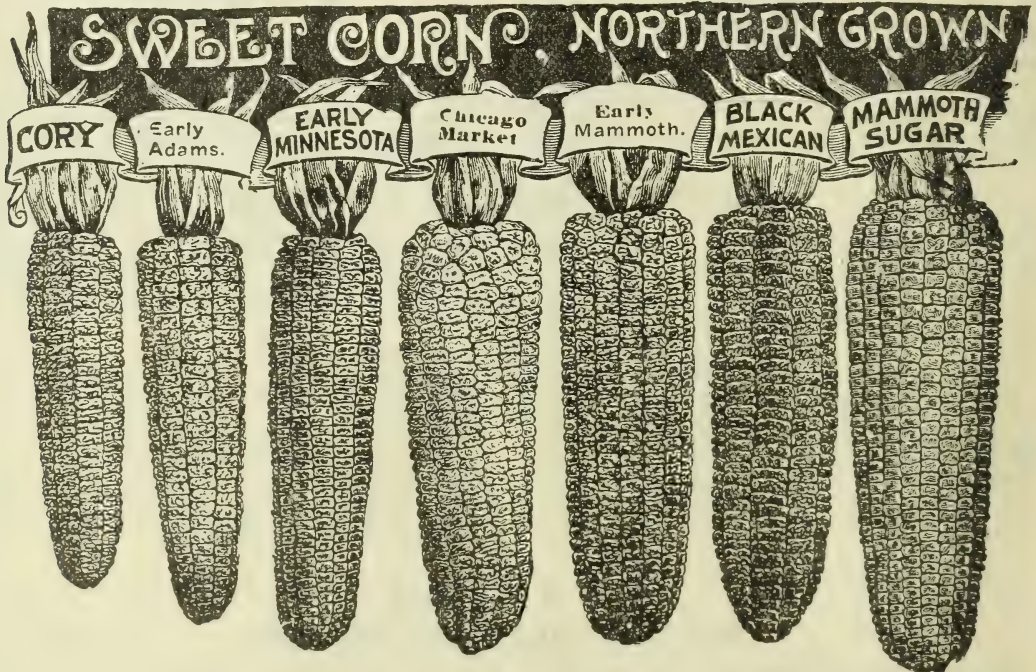
Dwarf Golden Heart and Dwarf Large-Ribbed are standard varieties, but are being supplanted by the Giant Pascal, Evans' Triumph and Winter Queen.

Giant White Solid is a tall-growing large-stalked sort of handsome appearance. Large-Ribbed Red is a splendid keeper.

Celeriac is grown for the large turnip-shaped roots, which are stewed or used for flavoring soups. The plants are set six to eight inches apart and are not earthed up, but kept constantly hoed to encourage a large growth.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Pr. lb.
WINTER QUEEN. Most popular,—see note above.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
EVAN'S TRIUMPH. Solid, large-ribbed, broad stalks	20	75	2 50
GIANT WHITE SOLID. Tall growing; pure white. Per pkt. 5 cts.	20	75	2 50
GIANT PASCAL. A splendid keeper.	20	75	2 50
DWARF GOLDEN HEART. Large, solid, golden-yellow heart. Pkt. 5 cts.	20	75	2 50
DWARF LARGE-RIBBED. So-called Kalamazoo Celery	20	75	2 50
LARGE-RIBBED RED. Waxy yellow, tinged pink	20	75	2 50
CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY. Roundroots. Per pkt. 5 cts.	15	40	1 50

Except where priced, each of the above, 10 cts per pkt.



CORN

Early Sweet Corn.

BURPEE'S GOLDEN BANTAM.—Is becoming each year more firmly fixed in popular favor because of its extremely early character, vigorous growth and surpassingly delicious flavor. We have had hundreds of letters from customers, giving it the

highest praise as the finest extra-early sweet corn they have ever grown.

Although the dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any other true sweet

corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet; they bear two and three good ears, which are set well above the ground. The ears, five to seven inches in length, have eight rows of broad yellow grains, extending to the extreme rounded tip.

Many market gardeners report that they find Golden Bantam their most profitable variety throughout the season (from successive plantings) as soon as customers become acquainted with its splendid flavor and distinct color.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—Is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color,—being almost literally "sweet as honey." The skin is so exceptionally tender that it does not need scoring or cutting across the grain. Per pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

WHITE-COB CORY.—This is equally as early as the Red-Cob Cory, but is rather less hardy. The grains retain their pearly whiteness when cooked. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—The standard early variety, of strong growth. Ears larger than the Cory and matures between that variety and the Crosby. Eight rows of quite large sweet grains. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT.—A second-early variety, several days earlier than Crosby. Ears average seven inches in length, thick through, with ten or more rows of large grains of rich sugary flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY "COSMOPOLITAN."—This grand new variety produces fine large ears only a few days later than First of All or Early Fordhook. In size of ear and fine quality it equals the best second-earlies, such as Crosby's. The stalks grow five to six feet in height. The ears are of most handsome appearance, eight to nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is pure white and the ear is well filled, the grains at the top making a round point to the ear. The dry seed, without being flinty in the least degree, is firm, of large size, and germinates unusually well from early plantings. The ears are just the right market size. It is most desirable to plant at intervals throughout the season for a succession of crops. Both in quality and yield it is sure to delight all

lovers of the choicest sugar corn. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY FORDHOOK.—This is the largest-eared extra early dwarf-growing true sweet corn,—the ears averaging six to seven inches in length. It is two to three days earlier than the Cory, and has both grains and cob of pure white coloring. The ears are eight-rowed, with quite small cob and deep grains. While similar in growth, it is greatly superior to the Cory in flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

FIRST OF ALL.—It matures from three days to a week earlier than the Cory. The small ears are well filled with quite large grains, frequently having from ten to twelve rows. The plant is so dwarf that we recommend sowing seed thinly in drills. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This has long been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market, and canning. Our stock is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains, of good size, are long and slender,—entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY MAMMOTH.—A late ripening second-early variety. The ears are of large size, tapering well toward the point; kernels large and very sweet. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

MAMMOTH LATE.—A large-eared variety following Stowell's in maturity. It produces mammoth ears which are thick through, with many rows of large broad grains of excellent quality. Prices same as quoted above.

BLACK MEXICAN.—A medium-early variety, growing about six feet in height, ears eight inches long, well filled with eight rows of large rather flat grains, which are a deep bluish purple, of superlatively sweet flavor. Prices same as quoted above for Early Mammoth.

To have the finest sweet corn, it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture, and plantings should be made frequently enough always to have a supply at this stage. The quality will be inferior if it is either a few days too old or too young.

Large-Eared Early Sweet Corn.

BURPEE'S HOWLING MOB.—Originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr. Keller takes them to market. In developing this corn the originator aimed to secure a large ear early in the season and at the same time possessing the sweet flavor of the later varieties.

The stalks are of strong vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tip of the ears and affords good protection from the greenworms which are so often destructive with the majority of very early varieties.

HOWLING-MOB.—Is ready for use only three to five days later than the extra early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter, that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby's Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season.

For the earliest supply of fine, large, handsome ears, having the true sweet or sugary flavor, we feel sure that we cannot recommend the Howling-Mob too strongly either for home use or to the market gardener having a trade for quality in garden products. The seed we offer has all been grown by the originator. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Sweet Corn.

BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN.—The most valuable sweet corn for main crop! It is a high-bred ideal type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main-crop corn—only it is pure white!

WHITE EVERGREEN.—Has ears fully as large as those of the regular Stowell's, and is about five days earlier, while the grains remain tender considerably longer. Its most valuable feature is the extreme paper-whiteness of the grains, which makes not only a more attractive ear when served on the

table, but is most important for the canner. It retains its whiteness when put up in cans as distinct from the yellowish tinge of the still popular original Stowell's Evergreen.

WHITE EVERGREEN.—Makes strong, vigorous stalks, seven feet in height. The ears have white tassels and light-colored silk. The ears contain sixteen or more rows of deep grains, which are protected by a thick, heavy husk. Two and even three fine ears are frequently produced on each stalk. Per pkt. (two ounces) 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

The Best Varieties of Pop Corn.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.

WHITE RICE.—The most widely known variety; very popular for parching. Selected seed. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid.

SILVER LACE.—It suckers so that a single kernel will produce three to four stalks. The ears are five to six inches in length, well filled out to the end with smooth, round, metallic, white grains. Shelled: Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

CALIFORNIA YELLOW.—The stalks do not throw out suckers, but are stout, four feet

in height, thickly set with leaves, and each produces three or more ears. The ears are from two to three inches in length, with rice-like grains of a light golden yellow. Besides being extremely prolific, the grains pop well and are of excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.

GOLDEN TOM THUMB.—The stalks grow only eighteen inches high, and each stalk produces two or three perfect little ears, only two to two and a quarter inches long, completely filled with bright golden-yellow grains, which when popped expand to a large size. It is a perfect miniature corn, and so ornamental that it can be grown in a flower garden. Per small pkt. 10 cts.

CHICORY.

The roots dried, cut in thin slices, roasted and ground, are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The leaves make an excellent salad for early spring.

LARGE-ROOTED, or COFFEE.—Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 65 cts.

CORN SALAD.

This is a hardy quick-growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter. Sow seed on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for late fall, winter and early spring use. It is quite hardy, and the larger plants may be protected by a light mulch

of straw during severe weather for early spring use. It does not grow satisfactorily during the hot summer months.

LARGE ROUND - LEAVED, LARGE - SEEDED.—Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

CRESS.

FINE CURLED (PEPPER GRASS).—Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, like a good parsley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental, crisp, and pungent; very refreshing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 55 cts., postpaid.

WATER CRESS.—Highly esteemed as a salad during the spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and the young plants transplanted to shallow water. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50.

CHIVES.

CHIVES.—Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, which are produced very early in the spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring, and

can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. They can be grown also in pots in a sunny window during the winter. Roots, per bunch, 20 cts., by mail, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

Burpee's Seed of Cucumbers

CHOICEST SELECTED STRAINS,—CRITICALLY 'ROGUED' TRUE TO TYPE.—To raise the best cucumbers, it is necessary to plant choice strains of seed. Our seed is grown from selected stocks, and can be relied upon to produce smooth and uniform fruits. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm and the trees are out in full leaf. All fruits should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use to keep vines in good growth and bearing, as, if allowed to ripen seed they will cease to bear. A second planting should be made about the middle of July to furnish fall fruits.

EVERBEARING.—This is a very early variety and extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of a rich dark-green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY RUSSIAN.—This is the earliest. Fruits are small, being about three inches in length and one and a half inches in diameter. Plants productive and fruits of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



CUCUMBERS—(Continued.)

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—Fruits of the slim form desirable for pickling. It is extra prolific, frequently setting in clusters of two and three. These are desirable for small pickles. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue in bearing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY FRAME, or EARLY SHORT GREEN.—Desirable for producing pickles of medium size and of fine quality when sliced for the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC, or BOSTON PICKLING.—This is a very prolific variety, largely planted for pickles. The fruits average four to five inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium-sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

LONDON LONG GREEN.—This is an old-time popular garden favorite. Under favorable conditions produces dark-green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length. Skin a deep rich green; flesh solid, crisp, and of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

"COOL AND CRISP."—A popular extreme early strain of White Spine. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

NEW CENTURY.—A fine new strain of extra long White Spine, averaging eight to ten inches in length. The fruits are smooth and regular, a rich dark-green in color, with slight spines and the typical white lines of the true White Spine type at the blossom end, which is full and round. The skin is quite thin and tender, flesh pure white and crisp; the seed space is firm and solid, making an excellent variety for slicing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK WHITE SPINE.—The fruits are nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, perfectly smooth, of deep rich coloring, marked with distinct white lines at the blossom end. They are of extremely handsome and attractive appearance. Vines are vigorous in growth and enormously productive. Fruits retain their dark-green coloring and crisp freshness longer after picking than any other variety,—excepting only the new "Fordhook Famous." They retain also their fine quality even after the seeds are well formed. Splendid as table cucumbers and for market, while it is equally as desirable for commercial pickles. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE.—This is a special strain of the popular White Spine Cucumber, which is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is earlier than the Fordhook or special forcing strains. The fruits are slightly smaller in size, but of smooth regular form, well colored, and excellent flavor. It is a valuable variety to plant for early market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—The cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich dark-green color. Flesh white, crisp, and solid with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK FAMOUS.—The longest White Spine, the finest flavored of all. This is the handsomest and best of all long green cucumbers; always straight and well formed, they never turn

yellow, and critical buyers are willing to pay an extra price on market for these unequaled fruits. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE, or EVERGREEN.—Smooth, round, handsomely colored fruits, eight to ten inches long, and very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

KLONDIKE.—An extra fine new strain of White Spine, with very dark-green skin. Extremely popular in the South to ship North. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK PICKLING.—Excepting only the New Cumberland, this is the best and most prolific variety for producing pickles of medium size, both for home use and market, or to grow for the pickle factories;—in fact, we prefer it to the Cumberland. The vines are extremely vigorous and healthy, yielding a large number of fruits if kept gathered at the proper stage, and remaining in strong, healthy growing condition longer than any other variety. Skin extremely thin, tender, and free from toughness when pickled. If allowed to grow to full size, fruits are of excellent table quality, but where the largest quantity of pickles is desired fruits should be gathered while small, so as to insure the greatest crop; to produce larger fruits for slicing will soon check growth and productiveness of the vines. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

CUMBERLAND PICKLING.—The vines are hardy, of strong vigorous growth, and fruit very freely. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and are equally attractive for making small gherkins, medium-sized or large pickles. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length, two and a half inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of good quality for slicing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—The strong vines throwing out numerous tendrils can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in the large fruits. It endures summer heat and drought exceedingly well. The cucumbers are from twelve to sixteen inches in length. Skin smooth, dark-green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

EVERGREEN.—Fruits of medium size, quite large diameter, and rich deep green skin. Early and very prolific. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

GIANT PERA.—The fruits grow to extra large size, with smooth light-green skin. The skin is thin, while the flesh is unusually thick, the fruits producing but very few seeds. They are crisp, brittle, and of extremely mild flavor. They frequently grow fifteen to twenty inches in length under good cultivation. It is especially desirable for light warm soils. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN.—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and of no value for slicing. The fruits are two to three inches in length, thick rounded form, closely covered with spines. Vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Crop very short. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

The cost of the very best seeds is so small compared with value of the resulting crops, that sensible planters know they cannot afford to risk

seeds of doubtful pedigree,—and we know just as well that we cannot afford to risk our hard-earned reputation by selling stock of uncertain character.

EGG PLANT

Burpee's "Black Beauty."

Earliest and best of all large-fruited egg plants! It is valuable alike to the private planter and the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces fruits fully as large and ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple. The grand large fruits are thick,—of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich lustrous purplish black,—the satin gloss and rich coloring adding greatly to the beauty of these "eggs." The intensely brilliant

coloring is uniform over the whole fruit. The calyx is entirely free from spines or thorns. The crop of seed is, unfortunately, very short;—order early!

The fruits set freely and develop quickly so that the entire crop can be gathered before there is any danger of frost. We are sure that truckers generally will make their main planting of Burpee's "Black Beauty" as soon as they learn its unusual value. Per pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; per oz. 70 cts.; 2 ozs. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; per lb. \$7.00.

ENDIVE

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months.

GREEN CURLED.—Leaves finely cut or lacinated. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

WHITE CURLED.—Does not need blanching, the midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

GIANT FRINGED, or "OYSTER."—This is the beautifully fringed sort displayed upon blocks of ice on piles of oysters before so many restaurants. Of strong growth, it has a large white heart and broad stems. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

BATAVIAN.—Large heads of broad thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad or make excellent cooked greens. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

HORSE RADISH.

Sets planted in May, small end down, with the top one inch below the surface, in rich, well-cultivated soil, will form radish of large size in one season's growth. Of the common variety, we offer

small roots, 8 for 20 cts.; 25 cts. per dozen, or 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express or freight: Per 100, 65 cts.; 500 for \$3.00; per 1000, \$5.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE

DWARF GERMAN, or **GERMAN GREENS.**—(Dwarf Curled Scotch.) Leaves are curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

DWARF SIBERIAN.—Of dwarf growth, with large broad grayish-green leaves which are only

slightly curled at the edges. Extremely hardy. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—This makes a beautiful plant about two and a half feet high. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

KOHL-RABI

Kohl-rabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. Set plants eight inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best for table use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Most largely grown for table use in Germany. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; per lb. \$2.25.

GREEN or **WHITE.**—Good for table use and stock feeding. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

LEEKS

BROAD LONDON, or **LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.**—This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN.—Of large size, with broad flat leaves. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

LONG MEZIERES.—The plants are of strong vigorous growth, extreme hardiness, and have extra long stems, which blanch readily to a snowy whiteness and are of delicious flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

USEFUL GOURDS.

NEST-EGG.—Resemble, in color, form, and size, the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest-eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or the fruits will grow too large. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

SUGAR TROUGH.—By sawing off the upper portion large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes. The shell when dried is thick and hard, extremely light, but very durable. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

DIPPER.—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 2 ozs. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.75.

DISHCLOTH, or **LUFFA.**—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, elastic, and durable. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Earliest and Forcing Varieties.

The White-Seeded Tennis Ball is popular for forcing under glass, but the Black-Seeded Tennis Ball is preferred by many growers because it produces larger heads; the first named is not of any value for outdoor culture, except in cool moist weather. Tom Thumb and Precocity are excellent small-heading varieties, either for growing under glass or in spring in the open ground. Black-Seeded Tennis Ball and Yellow-Seeded Butter are fine headers, both in the cold-frame and in the open ground during spring. Big Boston and Philadelphia Early Dutch Speckled-Butter are fine-heading varieties, both for growing in cold-frames and in the open ground. The Grand Rapids is especially adapted for forcing under glass.

By express or freight, deduct 10 cts. per lb.		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Pr. lb.
WHITE-SEEDED TENNIS BALL, or BOSTON MARKET	.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL. Splendid for forcing	.....	15	40	1 50
PRECOCITY, w. s. Small extra hard heads; extra early	.....	15	40	1 50
YELLOW-SEEDED BUTTER. Dense yellow heads; crisp and tender	.....	15	40	1 50
WHEELER'S TOM THUMB, b. s. Splendid hard little heads	.....	15	40	1 50
MAY KING, w. s. See description. Per pkt. 10 cts.	.....	25	75	2 50
BIG BOSTON, w. s. Most popular,—see description below. Pkt. 10 cts.	.....	25	75	2 50
UNRIVALED, w. s. Similar to Big Boston, but lighter colored	.....	15	40	1 50
EARLY DUTCH SPECKLED-BUTTER, w. s. Very solid little heads	.....	15	40	1 50

Each of the above, except where otherwise priced, 5 cts. per pkt.

BIG BOSTON.—This is a fine forcing variety for cold-frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often twelve inches or more across, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It heads well also in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and is very popular in the South to grow for shipping North. Our seed

is an extra selected strain. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

GRAND RAPIDS.—This does not form heads, but makes large compact bunches of light leaves with fringed edges. Its delicious quality and handsome appearance make it most popular in winter markets. It is useful also for outdoor planting during spring and fall. Our stock is extra fine. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; per lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Burpee's New Lettuce,—Earliest "Wayahead."

This extremely early and solidly heading lettuce, offered for advance trial last season as "New Nameless," has been named at the suggestion of one of our customers Burpee's "Wayahead" as aptly descriptive of its superiority over all other early varieties.

"WAYAHEAD" certainly shows a wonderful combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance and fine quality. During the past two seasons we have made repeated plantings, both in cold-frames early in the spring and in the open ground,—the later plantings covering the spring, summer and early fall months. In all these trials it has proved to be not only the earliest and surest-heading of any early lettuce we have ever grown, but also of the very finest quality at all seasons. Its closely folded heads affords the maximum quantity

of finely blanched inner leaves which are of crisp, firm texture.

"WAYAHEAD" is not only earlier in season than May King, Nansen, and other fine early varieties, but the heads are larger in size, more tightly folded and with a smaller amount of outer foliage. The outer leaves are a light green with the entire head finely blanched to a rich buttery-yellow tint. The plant is all head and no waste leaves. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early variety.

"WAYAHEAD" has received ample testimony as to its remarkably fine character and extreme earliness in the large number of reports from planters in all sections of the country. The crop of seed is unfortunately very short. Per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00, net.

"Loosehead" Lettuce or Cutting Varieties.

In addition to the Grand Rapids we offer other fine strains of cutting lettuces, which make large bunches of crisp, tender, curly leaves. The best of these are the Black-Seeded Simpson and its white-seeded selection, the Morse. These produce even larger bunches of leaves than the popular Curled Simpson (Silesia), and remain in condition longer before running to seed. For late summer use, affording crisp mild salad after the season for head lettuce is past, we would recommend Burpee's Tomhannock. This has finely curled leaves, lightly tinged with brown, grows to a large size, and will stand for a considerable time before running to seed.

By express or freight, deduct 10 cts. per lb.		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Pr. lb.
EARLY CURLED SILESIA, or SIMPSON, w. s. Most popular for family gardens; fine for cutting	.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Heads much larger and lighter in color	.....	15	40	1 50
THE MORSE, w. s. Similar to B.-S. Simpson, but white-seeded	.....	15	40	1 50
BURPEE'S TOMHANNOCK, w. s. Of fine flavor; tinged brown	.....	15	40	1 50
EARLY PRIZE-HEAD, w. s. Large loose heads; green, tinged with brown	.....	15	40	1 50

Each of the above, 5 cts. per pkt.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.—Be free to write me for any information pertaining to my business not found in catalogue. Use a separate sheet of paper from your order, as your letter goes to the general office and your order to the mail-order department. Always be free to write. I always like to hear from our friends and customers upon any

thing I can give advice about. I urge customers to report results at end of season, giving method of cultivation, character of soil and season. I try to make every customer our friend. If you need information, don't be afraid to ask for it. Your success is an essential part of my business. A 10-cent mail order is given the same careful attention that a carload order receives.

Cabbage Lettuce,—Butterhead Varieties.

These all make good, large, solid, well-blanchd heads in the open ground, under suitable conditions of soil and weather. Among the most satisfactory are the Deacon and California Cream-Butter, which is grown so largely in the South to ship during winter to the northern markets. Salamander and Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter are both good-heading varieties for summer use and also produce excellent heads when planted in cold-frame.

Fine head lettuce can be grown by sowing the seed thinly in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart in rich soil, thinning the plants to stand eight to ten inches apart in the row; or the seed may be sown very thinly in the seed-bed, and the young plants transplanted to rows where they are to head. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill, or three pounds one acre of land in drills 18 inches apart.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Pr. lb.
BURPEE'S SILVER BALL , w. s. Solid silvery-white heads	\$ 015	\$0 40	\$1 50
PHILADELPHIA EARLY WHITE CABBAGE , w. s. Of fine flavor	15	40	1 50
THE DEACON , or SAN FRANCISCO MARKET , w. s.	15	40	1 50
NANSEN , or NORTH POLE , w. s. Smaller heads and earlier	15	40	1 50
CALIFORNIA CREAM-BUTTER , b. s.	15	40	1 50
MAXIMUM (IMMENSITY) , b. s. Similar to preceding, but larger	20	60	2 00
BURPEE'S HARDHEAD , w. s. Very solid; outer leaves tinged bronze	15	40	1 50
SALAMANDER , b. s. Compact tender heads, resisting summer heat	15	40	1 50
MAMMOTH BLACK-SEEDED BUTTER , b. s. Large heads; white leaves	15	40	1 50

Each of the above, 5 cts. per pkt.

The Best "Butterhead" Lettuces

MAY KING.—The plants are of quick growth, practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of six to seven inches with the broad, light green, outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this new early variety in the spring, and again during August and September for fall use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

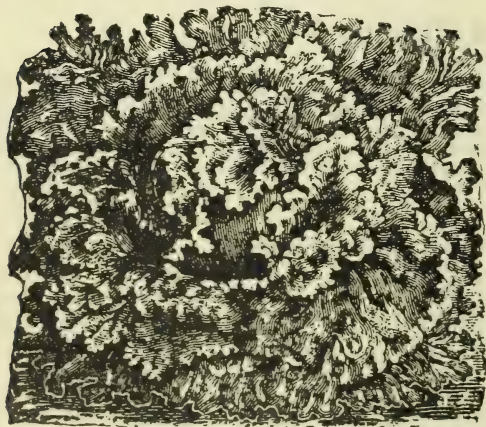
CALIFORNIA CREAM-BUTTER, or **"ROYAL"**. A splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large solid heads in cool weather. Largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the northern markets during the winter. Heads of large size, very solid, and the interior portion blanched to a beautiful white. The genuine stock

of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

BURPEE'S BUTTERHEAD.—A grand mammoth hard-heading Cabbage Lettuce. Plants twelve inches across with extra large, solid, round heads that are particularly rich and buttery in flavor; always well blanched and tender. The inner leaves are beautifully white and curled like a fine Savoy Cabbage. Splendid for summer use, both for the home table and for market. Most highly recommended. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

DEACON, **SAN FRANCISCO MARKET**, **LARGE RUSSIAN**, or **VAUXHALL**.—This magnificent lettuce stands hot weather better than any other of the rich butter varieties and is justly most popular. Plants make firm heads, nearly as large and almost as solid as a cabbage. The heads are light green outside, while the inner blanched portion is beautiful cream-yellow, of delicious rich buttery flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Crisp-Head Lettuces.



HANSON.—See illustration. Grows to large size and is uniformly sure heading. Heads very solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market

during the summer months. Our stock is unexcelled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

NEW YORK, or **"WONDERFUL"**.—Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size, and closely folded; inner portion is beautifully blanched. Outer leaves a deep rich green. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

"GIANT GLACIER".—Twelve inches in diameter, with large light green outer leaves which fold closely. The heads are extra large; the interior is white, crisp, and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

BURPEE'S ICEBERG.—The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

"BRITTLE-ICE" LETTUCE.—A most distinct and extra choice variety of the summer crisp-head type. Brittle-Ice grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater

LETTUCE—(Continued.)

degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall, but is not suitable for shipment to distant markets.

The plants are of quick strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, blanched to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.

DENVER MARKET.—Large conical heads of finest quality; leaves light golden green, beautifully savoyed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

COS, or "CELERY" LETTUCE.—These, called Salad Romaine, are of distinct upright growth and esteemed for their fresh crispness and mild flavor during the summer and in warm climates.

ECLIPSE, or "EXPRESS."—This is the most dwarf and earliest of all. The plants grow stiffly erect, only six to seven inches in height. The interior leaves are almost pure white, very crisp, and mild in flavor, even in hot weather. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

DWARF WHITE HEART.—The growth is erect, about ten inches in height, the outer leaves being well folded toward the center. The interior leaves are blanched to a snowy white; very crisp and

mild. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 2 ozs. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

PARIS WHITE COS.—Grows to very large size, producing long-pointed compact bunches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



New Cabbage Lettuce,—All Seasons.

Somewhat similar to the well-known Deacon, this is distinct in having black seed, while the edges of the outer leaves are slightly toothed or serrated. It makes a larger and more closely folded head.

Seed planted in the open ground April 25th made fine heads by July 3d. The closely folded, large, solid heads measure eight inches across. The outer leaves are a bright soft green; the finely

blanched inner leaves are a rich golden yellow, tender and mild in flavor. The heads are broad and nearly flat at the top; they continue to increase in size for about two weeks after they are ready for use. All Seasons will produce larger and more solid heads in summer and stand for a longer time before starting to seed than any other "Butter-head" variety. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

MUSK MELLON

Burpee's Superb Selected Strains Saved Specially for Seed. Green-Fleshed.

BURPEE'S NETTED GEM, OR "ROCKY FORD."—The most popular and finest green fleshed Musk Melon. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, comparatively short, and branch freely, setting a large number of fruits close to the hill. The melons are even and regular in size and form, nearly round or slightly oval. They are always finely netted and the skin is of a light golden hue when fully ripened. The flesh is light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, and ripens close to the skin, so that there is but a very thin rind in a well-grown fruit.

Some seedmen offer special strains of Netted Gem as the "New Rocky Ford" grown in the Rocky Ford District, but it still remains a fact that many large growers of this fine melon in Colorado, Arkansas, Georgia, and other states send to us each year for our selected stock of the original Netted Gem in preference to saving their own seed, as they know that our seed, saved from selected fruits which are grown for seed only, will give the most uniform and most densely netted fruits of finest quality.

We carefully select stock to maintain the strain at the highest possible grade.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Write for Special prices in large lots,—stating quantity required.

EARLY JENNY LIND.—This is a leading market variety by reason of its extremely early ripening and prolific bearing qualities. The melons are of small size, quite flattened in form, heavily ribbed and netted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cents.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S "JERSEY BUTTON."—In this improved type of Extra Early Jenny Lind there is a distinct nub or "button" growing out of the blossom end. The flesh is uniformly sweet and melting, but the small nub or button has a concentrated sweetness and furnishes a delicious morsel to finish the eating of one of these fine fruits. Our seed has been all saved by the originator, and can be depended upon not only for the earliest ripening, but also to produce fruits of most uniform size and finest quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Fruits are of good size, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Hardy and productive, with thick, firm, green flesh; of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick, light-green flesh of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

MONTREAL NUTMEG.—This is a very large-fruited variety of superior quality. The large fruits are nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends, with very large broad heavy ribs. Dark-green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. The flesh is two inches thick, light green, melting, and of delicious flavor. This is one of the handsomest varieties to grow for exhibition. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

BURPEE'S CHAMPION MARKET.—A splendid variety of the Netted Gem type, producing fruits

MUSK MELON—(Continued.)

nearly three times as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well-netted ribs; thick, light-green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.—Fruits of large size, well flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Of very handsome appearance and fine quality. Most highly recommended; it ripens as early and is similar to Hackensack, but superior. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

PROLIFIC NUTMEG.—Fruits round, seven inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends.

Well ribbed and heavily netted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S BAY VIEW.—Oblong fruits, twelve to fifteen inches in length. Vines strong, vigorous and productive. Fruits have broad, heavy ribs, well netted, with light green flesh of good flavor; much better than the old Cassaba. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

ACME, OR BALTIMORE.—Fruits of medium size, oval in form, with a slight neck at the stem end. Well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. Flesh firm and of superior quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Superb Salmon-Fleshed Musk Melons

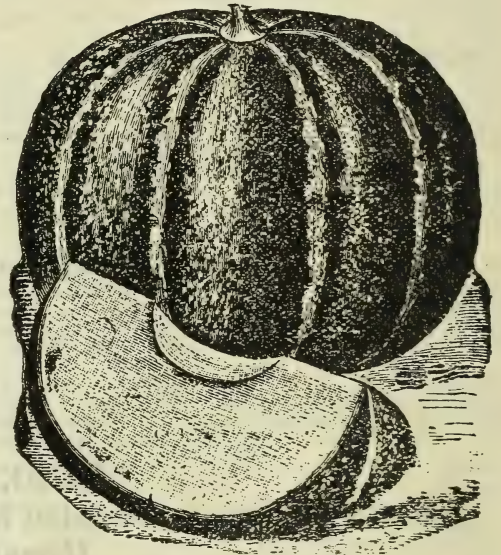
BURPEE'S POPULAR EMERALD GEM MELON.—No other melon in cultivation today is of such rich flavor. The melons are about the size of Burpee's Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is generally smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the melons mature extremely early and are always of most superb quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK.—"The most perfect cantaloupe I ever grew. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange-yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, setting fruit close to hill and keep on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about two pounds apiece."

Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

OSAGE, OR MILLER'S CREAM.—The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem; nearly round in form, but having the same distinct dark-green skin with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm, orange flesh of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S MELROSE.—Melons of round or slightly oval form, free from ribs, with dark-green skin, changing to a russet when ripe; thickly netted. The fruits are about six inches in diameter, with thin rind but tough skin, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is thick, light green in color, shading to a rich salmon at the seed cavity; of most luscious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Emerald Gem.

"PAUL ROSE," OR PETOSKEY.—The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, rather larger than Netted Gem, ribbed and heavily netted; of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The flesh is thick, of rich deep orange color, and ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. The bright salmon flesh is much firmer than that of our Emerald Gem. It is an excellent shipping variety of handsome appearance and good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, by mail, postpaid.

New Salmon-Fleshed Musk Melon.

"BURRELL GEM."—Grown in a comparatively cool location or at a considerable elevation The Burrell Gem comes close to perfection, having fruits of good size, handsome appearance, and of fine flavor, but when grown in light, warm soil, the melons come with softer flesh and are liable to split or crack open at the blossom end.

The melons are six to seven inches long by four

HUMAN.

I take pride always in trying to be correct in all my shipments. However, I am but human, and occasionally make mistakes like other poor mortals, but when I make a mistake I want to remedy it. If in the course of business with me you find an

and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

error or mistake on my part, please write a letter with a plain statement of facts, and you may depend upon receiving honorable and pleasant treatment. Don't get angry and come at me like going to war. I pride myself on having a large warehouse full of patience, but am not indifferent to facts pleasantly stated, and separated from abuse.

WATERMELONS.

Selected Seed.

EARLIEST WATERMELONS.—The best of all the early ripening watermelons is our Fordhook Early described below. The melons will weigh thirty to forty pounds each; have a deep green skin, which is tough enough to stand shipping. Phinney's Early is oblong, with tough mottled skin. Cole's Early, an extra early selection of Kolb's Gem; it is small and round, with rather tender skin. Our Hungarian Honey is a very early melon, but small in size, of rounder ball-like form; quite thin rind and deep red flesh of finest quality.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Cole's Early. Extra early, but small; skin green, striped white	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Phinney's Early. An extra early; of medium size; oblong .....	.10	.25	.75
Burpee's Hungarian Honey. Small, round; richred flesh .....	.15	.40	1.25
Each of the above, 5 cents per packet			

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK EARLY.—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited melon in cultivation,—when grown from the genuine stock. Planted in hills six feet apart and without any special cultivation we secured a good number of fine large melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter. Skin dark green occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality. Rind quite thin, but skin tough, making an excellent shipping variety.



Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. — Large heavy oblong fruits, averaging two feet in length under good cultivation. Skin dark green, with bright stripes of lighter green in mottled markings. Rind thin but tough, flesh bright red, firm, crisp, and free from stringiness. Large solid heart, with seeds near the rind. Will keep a long time after ripening. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

GRAY MONARCH, or LONG WHITE ICING.—The skin is of an attractive mottled very light green color. The flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality—fully equal to the popular Round Light Icing. In size, this variety is larger, being of long form, and has been raised to weigh fifty to

sixty pounds each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts.

NEW MARKET WATERMELON. — “SUGAR-STICK.”—A large light green or grayish melon of oblong form, combining handsome appearance with the finest flavor and excellent shipping qualities. “Sugar-Stick” originated from a cross between the Florida Favorite and the Indiana Sweet Heart. This cross resulted in a fruit of large oblong form having the bright red, melting, sugary flesh of the Florida Favorite with the tough rind and light green netted skin of the Sweet Heart.

The vines are of strong vigorous growth, setting large melons in good numbers, measuring from twenty inches to two feet in length with an average weight of thirty pounds. The rind is thin and tough, and the skin a light grayish green with narrow darker green lines, giving a mottled effect of small half-inch squares. The flesh is a deep rich red, with broad solid heart, melting, crisp and sugary. The luscious red flesh is entirely free from any coarse stringiness, while the rows of dark black seeds are placed near the rind. All our seed has been grown by the originator, but, unfortunately, the crop is short. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

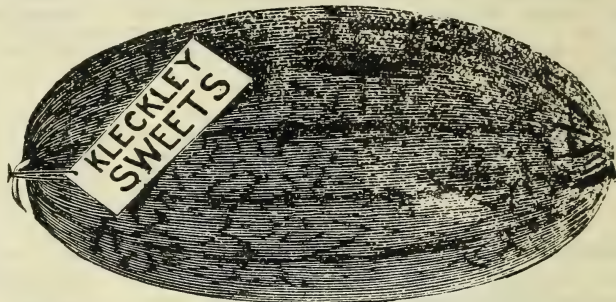
BURPEE'S “HALBERT HONEY” WATERMELON.—The finest of all Watermelons for the home garden and for local markets! Halbert Honey fully equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline, with a darker, richer colored skin. The vines are of strong vigorous growth and set fruits very freely,—four or five fine large melons are frequently seen clustered closely together. Will ripen choice fruits even in the Northern states if planted in a good location. The melons average eighteen to twenty inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. A number of planters who sell melons in near-by markets report that the new Halbert Honey will outsell any other variety, and frequently brings double the price of other sorts,—even when the markets are well supplied with other melons.

Our Own Seed, of the choicest selected stock. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

WATERMELON—(Continued.) "Kleckley Sweets."

This famous "Sweetest of all" Watermelons, first introduced by us eleven years ago, has become immensely popular. In superb, luscious flavor, it is equaled only by one other melon,—the new Halbert Honey. While the skin is too tender to admit of fruits being shipped any distance to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or near-by markets. Fruits are oblong in form, dark green skin; very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart; the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh most crisp, sugary, and melting in the highest degree; entirely free from stringiness. The melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter; of handsome appearance and most uniformly superior quality. With us the melons ripen quite early, and we consider it a most desirable variety for the home garden. For the seed grown by the originator, Mr. Kleckley, upon his home ranch in Texas, we charge:

Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid. For our other choice seed (grown from the original stock) we charge: Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



KOLB'S GEM.—Largely grown in the South for shipping to northern markets, as it carries well. The melons are large, of a thick oval blocky form. Skin handsomely marked in dark and light green stripes. Flesh brightly red, but rather coarse and of only fair quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid: Per lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 60 cts. per lb.

"ICEBERG," OR BLUE GEM. The melons are uniformly large, of thick oval form, slightly depressed at the blossom end. The color is a rich dark green with faint stripings of a lighter shade, but the whole fruit is much darker and richer in coloring than the Kolb Gem. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is entirely free from stringiness, and of sweet sugary flavor. Seed black, plump, and quite hardy, admitting of early planting. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express: Per lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 70 cts. per lb.

DARK ICING OR ICE RIND.—Fruits of round or shortened oval form, with dark-green skin. Flesh deep pink, very sweet and melting. Justly popular with New Jersey truckers, as its noted fine quality makes the melons sell well on the Philadelphia markets. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

ROUND LIGHT ICING OR ICE RIND.—This is equally as fine flavored as the Dark Icing, from which it differs only in having clear light-colored skin. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

SWEET HEART.—Most popular for market. Large heavy fruits of oval or round form; skin very pale green, with distinct netted lines of a slightly darker shade. The large handsome fruits bear shipping well. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and melting; its luscious quality has made it

a leading favorite in the Philadelphia markets. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 2 ozs. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

CUBAN QUEEN.—The melons are of large size and oblong in form. Skin beautifully striped in dark and light green. Rind quite thin, but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, firm and of luscious quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts.

DIXIE.—This is a famous southern melon for market; the fruits are large, oblong in form, from twenty inches to two feet in length; skin dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Bright red flesh of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

McIVER SUGAR.—Of handsome appearance and fine quality. The fruits are oblong in form, averaging twenty inches in length; the skin is beautifully marked with broad stripings of light green on a dark ground. The flesh is of a pale pink color, very crisp and sweet. The fruits bear shipping well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

STRIPED GYPSY, OR "GEORGIA RATTLE-SNAKE."—Fruits oblong in form, of good size and excellent quality. A very popular variety in the South. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A large oblong melon, with dark-green skin, faintly striped with still deeper shade; deep red flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—An old variety, which is still popular in the cooler Northern States, where the large-fruited southern sorts do not succeed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

TRIUMPH.—A splendid shipping variety of large size and handsome appearance. The melons are

WATERMELONS—(Continued.)

rather shortened in form, but thick through. Skin deep bluish green, with dark-red flesh of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

ICE CREAM OR "PEERLESS."—An oblong melon with dark-green skin. Flesh sweet; deep pink. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

COLORADO PRESERVING.—This is a large-fruited strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Olive-green seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

MUSHROOMS.

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers,



runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. We send free, if requested, our New Leaflet, giving directions for preparing manure and making the beds. Bricks weigh about one and a quarter pounds, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. Best "Milltrack" Spawn—in bricks, 40 cts. per brick, by mail, postpaid. By express: 15 cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

Mustard.

BLACK OR BROWN.—Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; per lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

WHITE.—Better for salad or culinary purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

CHINESE.—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—The true curled-leaf variety so popular in the South for planting in the fall, to furnish an early spring salad. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

"FORDHOOK FANCY."—The plants, of vigorous growth, have beautiful dark-green leaves which curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. It is most productive from early spring sowings, and also most stubborn in running to seed. It stands well, even during the hot summer months. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh, tender leaves may be had throughout the season. Even those who do not care for mustard as a piquant salad will be delighted with the leaves of "Fordhook Fancy," cooked like spinach, any time during the summer. It is even superior to the best spinach in flavor. Try it! Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

"ELEPHANT EAR."—When planted in the summer or early fall this new variety makes very large single plants if given room to develop. Each plant produces numerous extra large leaves of good substance and of most appetizing pungency. It succeeds well also from spring plantings, but does not make leaves so large during the warm summer as it does in the cooler fall or winter months. Grown in rich soil the leaves attain eighteen inches to two feet in length; they are of a light green color, with large white ribs or leaf-stalk. A single plant will produce sufficient leaves for a large mess of greens. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Have you ever tried Mustard cooked like Spinach? It is delicious,—of a most appetizing flavor.

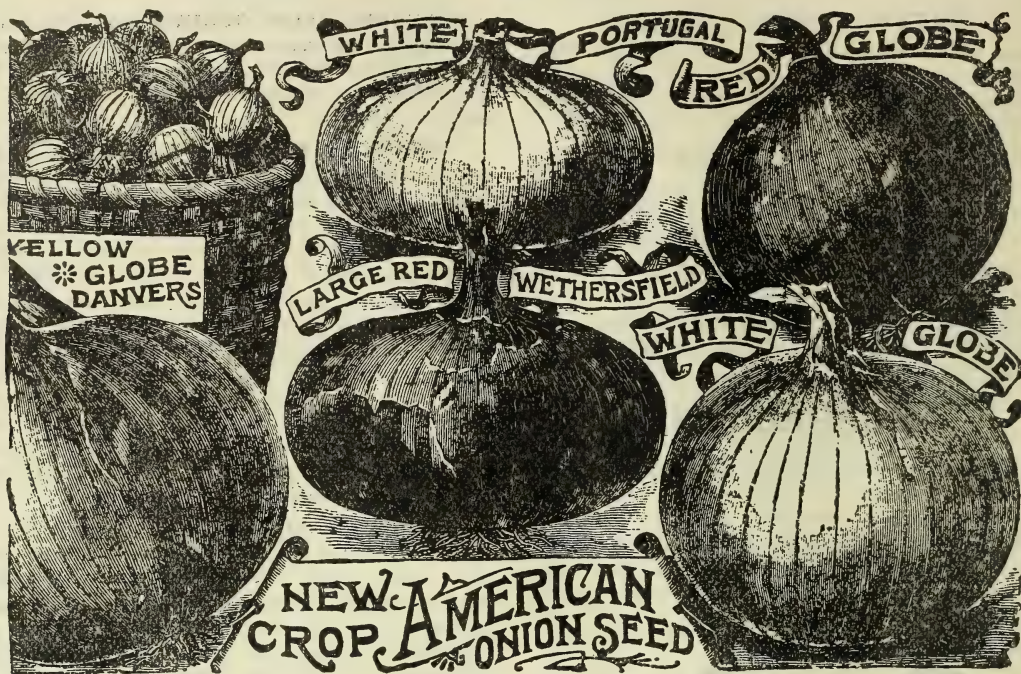
NASTURTIMUS of all varieties are useful for furnishing tender seed-pods which make delicious pickles. The seeds for pickling should be gathered while green and a portion of the stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to the boil and is still warm, to keep for winter use.

TALL MIXED.—Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 70 cts., postpaid.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.—The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern States, but are not so well known in the North as they should be.

KLECKLEY'S FAVORITE.—The plants grow two and a half to three feet in height, close-jointed with ample foliage, and bear smooth white pods at each leaf-joint. The pods average six inches in length by one and a quarter inches in diameter at the bottom, carrying the thickness well throughout the length. The young pods are exceptionally tender and fleshy. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PERFECTED PERKINS' LONG-POD.—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches in length, of a handsome green color and best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 65 cts.



ONIONS.

The Onion is one of the few vegetables which can be grown successfully on the same land year after year. Thus the cost of thoroughly preparing the soil before sowing the seed can be divided through several seasons. It is preferable to have the soil rather light and loose, as well as free from stone. In such soils the labor may be performed largely by the use of wheel-hoes, so that rows may be planted quite closely together. It is much cheaper to raise a crop of bulbs from the seed sown directly in the row where the bulbs are to be grown than from planting "bottom sets."

American-Grown Prize-Taker Onion.

This most popular large yellow onion has been developed and acclimated from the large Spanish onions. All gardeners are familiar with the large size, handsome appearance and high prices of these imported Spanish onions as shown in the fruit stores of our Eastern cities during the fall months. From our home-grown seed of Prize-Taker it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same fine type. This strain is especially satisfactory where the plants are started very early under glass and transplanted to produce the very largest specimen onions as sold in crates in the fruit stores; it will also produce fine onions of four inches in diam. from seed sown in the open ground early in the spring. The onions grow large to very large in size, nearly round in form, with a very thin skin of a light straw-yellow. The flesh is pure white, firm or solid, crisp and very mild in flavor, especially desirable for slicing for salads, etc.

Our seed of Prize-Taker has been grown from onions selected with special reference to uniformity in size, form and coloring, and can be depended upon to produce the best results where given special cultivation by the transplanting method as well as a fine market crop under ordinary conditions. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.—This is the standard variety for winter use in our eastern markets, producing well-ripened bulbs averaging two inches in diameter and nearly globe-shaped. Skin a light golden brown or pale yellow; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavor. Our strain is specially selected, the plants having very slender necks and bulbs ripening uniformly. Our Yellow

Globe Danvers seed compares favorably with the private market strains grown around Boston. The name "Globe" in this connection, however, must be taken comparatively, as the True Danvers Onion is never so perfectly globe-shaped as the Southport Yellow Globe. The perfectly globe-shaped Southport Onions, while equally as valuable, are generally slightly later maturing than the Yellow Globe Danvers. The illustration was engraved from a photograph. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, by mail, postpaid.

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS.—This is the variety planted almost entirely in the Northwest, particularly in Oregon. The largest crops of onions and the best keepers, bringing the highest prices in the Oregon and California markets are the Oregon Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are uniformly large, of a half-globe in shape, with small necks.

It is the earliest, largest in size, most perfect in shape, the largest cropper and the best keeper, and as a market or table onion cannot be excelled.

Our seed is grown specially for us by the best onion seed growers in Oregon. No onion grower can afford to plant anything inferior when such seed can be obtained. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE.—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter markets. Some seedsmen in New England, who have a great reputation for Globe Danvers, use this more perfectly globe-shaped Southport strain, but we do not approve of taking two varieties of seed out of the same bag! Both have their merits and we keep each distinct.

The onions are similar in size and form to the Red Globe, but have a pale straw-yellow skin. They

are larger in size and more perfectly globe-shaped than the Globe Danvers. They are excellent keepers and of mild flavor. A heavy cropper, and from its handsome appearance sells readily in all markets. Our selected strain of seed is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.75.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—Extra early, a sure cropper, and extra long-keeping. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size and form, but are thicker through, thus yielding a larger crop both in bulk and weight, and mature earlier. The skin is generally of a bright reddish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid, and of sweet mild flavor. Bulbs have been kept in fine condition for a year after they were harvested. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.

Extra Large Red Wethersfield Onion.

This is the most popular standard variety for winter market in many Northern States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes very large onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through, as shown in the photograph of a specimen bulb reproduced above. This onion, shown natural size, weighed exactly six ounces. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large solid onions keep well to hold crops for late winter markets. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

LARGE RED GLOBE.—The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. The onions measure two and a half to three inches in diameter, and are remarkably uniform in size. The extra dark rich coloring makes a most attractive appearance when prepared for market. The plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball,—insuring the largest percentage of market onions and the best keeping qualities. Our stock is extra choice. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY RED.—A well-flattened but quite deep early red onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well, and is of mild flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

WHITE GLOBE.—(Southport true strain.) Of all our American varieties of market onions, this generally commands the highest price. Of true globe form, the onions are two to two and a half inches in diameter, with a thin delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color and very mild flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool dark loft or shed to dry as soon as they are ripe enough to harvest. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; per lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

WHITE PORTUGAL.—The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. The flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white, of handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened and carefully dried under shelter

away from the strong sunlight. When seed is sown at the rate of 25 pounds per acre it makes bulbs of suitable size and most desirable for pickling. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

PHILADELPHIA SILVERSKIN.—The bulbs are slightly smaller, flatter and earlier than White Portugal. Sown thickly (about 60 lbs. per acre), it produces the famous Philadelphia White Sets. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

WHITE QUEEN, or EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA.—Best of all for small pickles and the earliest ripening onion on cultivation. The bulbs, of a pure paper-white, are generally very small, averaging only to one and one-half inches in diam. and are most mild in flavor. Should be grown in every garden for early use and for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—(El Paso or Large Mexican). Bulbs of large size and beautiful form, with pure pearly-white skin. Under good cultivation bulbs can be raised in a single season from seed, weighing from one to one and a half pounds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—This splendid large white onion was named and introduced by us in 1884, and quickly became a leading popular favorite. The large bulbs are of attractive form, flattened but quite thick through. Under good cultivation the average diameter is from five to seven inches, single bulbs often attaining a weight of from two to three pounds each. The thin skin is a clear silvery white; flesh snow-white, sweet, and tender. They grow quickly, mature quite early and sell well in autumn and early winter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

BURPEE'S GIGANTIC GIBALTAR.—While the ripened bulbs are similar to those of the Prize-Taker in size and form, it is even better adapted to growing in warm locations. The plants continue in growth longer under such conditions, and consequently produce larger bulbs. The leaves or blades are distinct in appearance from those of other varieties, being of a deep green, with a glossy surface, enabling it to withstand dry weather and the attacks of insect enemies. The handsome large bulbs are nearly globular in form. Thin skin of light straw color; flesh white, tender and mild. These onions are excellent for home use, at any time, while in the growing state during the summer months. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

Onion Sets and Bulbs.

It is cheaper to raise onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. We frequently have calls for sets of the Red Wethersfield and large

Italian onions. These we cannot supply. Prices by the bushel vary with the market,—please write for quotations.

WHITE ONION SETS.—Grown from our choice strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin seed. 25 cts. per pint; 40 cts. per quart, by mail. By express: Per quart 25 cts.; 4 quarts for 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; per bushel (35 lbs.) \$5.00.

YELLOW ONION SETS.—These will produce handsome well-ripened bulbs of large size quite early in the summer. 20 cts. per pint; 35 cts. per quart, by mail. By express: Per quart, 25 cts. 4 quarts 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; per bushel (35 lbs.) \$4.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Produces a large cluster of small to medium-size onions from a single bulb, maturing very early in the season, being ready for use even earlier than the Extra Early White Queen, or they can be planted in the fall for a supply of early bunch onions. If planted in the spring and left to mature they will increase wonderfully, ripen early, and are just the right size for pickling. They should be gathered as soon as the tops die down, and be spread thinly to dry. When well cured they will keep in fine condition until quite late in the spring. Per pint 25 cts.; per quart 40 cts., by mail postpaid. By express: 25 cts. per quart; peck \$1.25; per bushel \$4.50.

POTATO ONION.—Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium-size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild white flesh. It is the earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. 25 cts. per pint; 40 cts. per quart, postpaid. By express: Prices same as for White Multiplier.

EGYPTIAN, or PERENNIAL TREE ONION.—When once set out, without having the slightest winter protection, these come up year after year. The bottoms divide, making several irregular shaped onions that are sweet and tender. The young sets grow on top of the stalks, and can be planted in the fall. We cannot supply these sets after March 1st. Per pint, 25 cts.; quart 40 cts., postpaid. By express: Per quart 20 cts.; 2 quarts 35 cts.; 4 quarts 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; per bushel \$3.50.

PARSLEY

Parsley is esteemed for flavoring and for the beautiful appearance of the fresh, green leaves when



used as a garnish to various dishes. The seed should be sown thinly in drills as early in the

spring as the soil can be dug in a fine, loose condition; it germinates best during cool, moist weather.

PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Plain leaves, excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 50 cts., postpaid.

DOUBLE CURLED.—Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts.

EXTRA CURLED DWARF, or EMERALD.—The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 70 cts., postpaid.

DARK MOSS-CURLED.—The leaves are of an extra dark-green color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

FERN-LEAVED.—This is most exquisite in form and color—invaluable as a garnishing plant. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 70 cts., postpaid.

TURNIP-ROOTED, or HAMBURG.—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts.

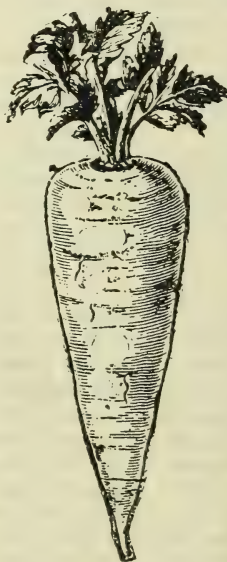
PARSNIPS.

While highly appreciated for the table the great value of the parsnip for stock feeding is but little known. The roots are very rich in saccharine food, adding to the richness of the milk when freshly dug and fed to cows.

GUERSNEY—(Improved Half-Long.) The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 55 cts.

LONG SMOOTH, or HOLLOW CROWN.—(Abbott's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip.) A great cropper; tender, sugary, and considered the best for general cultivation. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 50 cts.

EARLY SHORT ROUND.—The earliest, of good quality, small size. Valuable for bunching with pot-herbs. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts., postpaid.



DEUTSCHE CORRESPONDENTEN.—Alle Bestellungen und Correspondenzen in Deutscher Sprache werdensorgfältig auszuführen.

This is my Silent Salesman. I shall not annoy you by follow-up letters, nor by personal solicitation, all I ask is a trial order, the rest will be easy.

P E A S

Choicest Extra Early Wrinkled

EXTRA EARLY GRADUS.—Also called "Prosperity" Pea. This popular new large-podded wrinkled pea of finest quality matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. The vine has heavy stems with large light-green leaves, and grows three feet high. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome peas of the finest flavor. The peas remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

THOS. LAXTON.—The only rival to the famous Gradus,—as a long-podded extreme-early wrinkled pea,—and in some respects even better! The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they present a more attractive appearance on the table. The crop ripens only three to four days after Gradus. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

AMERICAN WONDER.—Of extremely dwarf growth, only eight to ten inches high, this is nearly as early as Alaska. The pods are filled with luscious large wrinkled peas of first-class quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

PREMIUM GEM.—Improved strain of McLean's Little Gem. Of dwarf growth, maturing early,—only about three days after American Wonder. The vines grow from twelve to fifteen inches in height, and are very productive; pods two and a half to three inches long, round, and well filled with peas of delicious flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—See illustration;—the cut peas show how closely they are packed in the pod. A very fine variety of compact dwarf growth, with pods one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

ALASKA.—Of the same type of growth and same size pods, it is as early as Burpee's Best Extra Early, but the peas are not so fine in flavor. The vines grow from twenty to thirty inches in height, bearing well-filled medium-sized pods. The dry seed is of a bluish color. It matures practically the entire crop all at one time, so that at the most only two pickings are required. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

Second Early Main-Crop Peas.

BURPEE'S QUANTITY.—The vines grow three feet in height, branching freely, and are covered with round well-filled pods, borne in pairs. The vines will average fifty pods each, while we have counted as many as ninety pods on a single vine. The pods contain from seven to nine large peas, so closely crowded together that they are flattened on the sides. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S QUALITY.—This pea resembles Quantity in growth, but is ready for use rather earlier. It is almost equally productive. The peas are most delicious in flavor. Prices same as quoted above for Burpee's Quantity.

BURPEE'S PROFUSION.—Of strong vigorous growth, the haulm reaching three feet in height and branching freely. The pods are borne in pairs; there are usually from fifty to ninety pods on a plant; they measure three and a half inches in length, closely filled with seven to nine large luscious peas of splendid quality. The plants bear continuously, affording pickings over a period of several weeks. Planted May 2 vines yielded a good picking for the table on July 9. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.

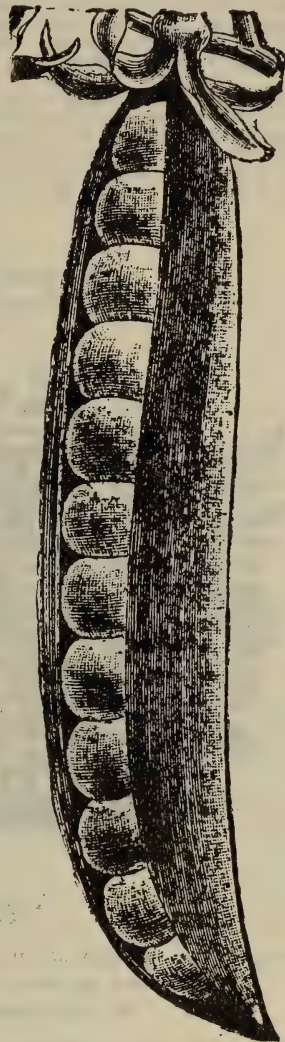
EVERBEARING.—Very prolific; vines grow two and a half to three feet in height; the pods, two and three inches long, are well filled with quite large peas of excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—A most valuable variety, remarkably hardy in growth, producing pods of large size, well filled with extra large sweet peas. The vines grow three feet in height and are very productive. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

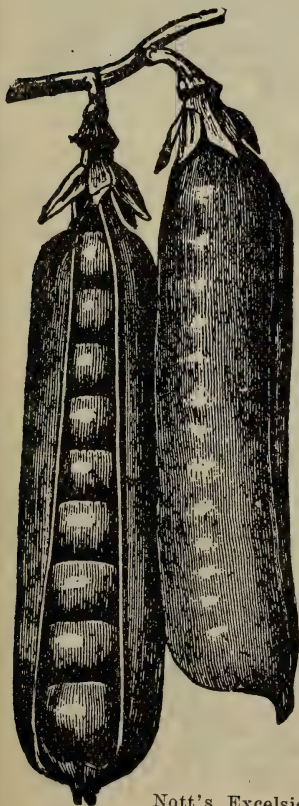
TELEPHONE.—A tall-growing late sort, three and a half to four feet in height, having pods of a very large size, containing six to seven large peas of delicious flavor. Continues in bearing for quite a long time. Per Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A productive second-early variety, growing two and a half feet in height. The haulm or vine is close-jointed and thickly hung with round well-filled pods three inches in length. Per pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25c., postpaid.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM.—Vines of strong growth with large foliage, but only eighteen inches in height and do not need any support. Pods of large size, well filled with large dark-green peas of rich sweet flavor. One of the very finest. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.



Gradus.



Nott's Excelsior

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—This splendid variety has been long considered the standard pea for main crop or summer use. Vines grow four to five feet high, and are very productive, having quite large pods well filled with peas of delicious flavor. Our stock is extra choice and pure. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This is a dwarf-growing strain of the popular Champion of England. While growing only two feet in height, it retains all the excellence of the parent tall variety. The pods are three inches in length, round, and well filled to the end. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

EDIBLE-PODDED PEAS.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR.—Vines of dwarf growth, fifteen inches in height, with purplish blossoms. lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR.—The vines grow four to five feet in height. Very productive of enormous pods which average five to six inches in length and one and a half inches broad; thick and fleshy. Broken and boiled like string-beans and served with butter sauce they have a luscious flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.

PEPPERS

Burpee's New "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper.

Double the Size of Ruby King,—the Largest Mild Red Pepper.



Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance makes it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch.

The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous peppers are of thick blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The fruits are uniformly of most "enormous" size, while the flesh is extremely mild,—as sweet as an apple. They make an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. The true seed of a selected strain, producing uniformly large fruits, will always be high in price. Per pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; per lb. \$7.50.

"Neapolitan" Large-Early Pepper.

Decidedly the Earliest of all Large Mild Red Peppers,—and the Most Productive of all Large Peppers!

From seed started February 15th and plants set out May 20th, the first peppers were picked for market on June 24. These first fruits measured four inches long and four and a half inches in round circumference; the later fruits are slightly larger. No other large pepper develops so quickly,—by ten days to two weeks!

The strong vigorous plants grow two feet high by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time! The peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red; they are thick meaty, sweet and "mild as an apple;" they carry well and keep in prime condition a long time. So unusually productive is this variety that twelve plants will furnish an ample supply for a family throughout the season. For market gardeners and pickling establishments this New Large-Early Pepper is of incalculable value. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; per lb. \$4.50.

BURPEE'S RUBY KING.—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a crop of handsome, extra large, scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild

that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for mangoes. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; per lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

"SWEET UPRIGHT."—The plants are of sturdy erect growth, with thick stalks. The fruits are borne stiffly erect, and form at each fork of the branches. The color when ripe is rich glowing scarlet both in the thin tender skin and in the thick sweet flesh. It is as early as the Sweet Bell or Bull-Nose, with heavier fruit, much thicker flesh and greatly superior in flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; per lb. \$6.50, postpaid.

BULL-NOSE, or IMPROVED LARGE BELL.—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants two feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits three inches in length and two inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine; it is earlier than Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

TABASCO.—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made, but usually fails to ripen fruits as far north as Pennsylvania, by reason of its large growth. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; per lb. \$4.00.

PEPPERS—(Continued.)

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Sweet Mountain. Nearly, if not quite identical with Bull-Nose	\$0.30	\$0.85	\$3.00
Dwarf Early Red Squash. Thick fleshed; mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Red Cluster. Small, thin, hot, coral-red. Per pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
New Fancy Wrinkled, Mixed. Of three colors. Per pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Long Red Cayenne. The true Cayenne; hot and pungent .....	.30	.85	3.00
True Red Chili. Small bright-red peppers; very hot. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Golden Dawn. Golden-yellow peppers; mild and sweet .....	.30	.85	3.00
Golden Queen. Largest sweet yellow pepper. Per pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Celestial. Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific .....	.30	.85	3.00
Bird's-Eye, or Creole. Extremely hot; smallest red. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Tabasco. Hottest small bright red;—see above. Per pkt. 10 cts. ....	.45	1.25	4.50
Each of the above, except where otherwise priced, 5 cents per packet.			

PUMPKINS.

SMALL SUGAR.—Fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

"BIG TOM," or IMPROVED LARGE FIELD.—Vines of strong vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average fifteen to twenty inches in diameter; round or slightly oval in form. Smooth hard reddish-orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange-yellow flesh. Frequently grown among corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; per lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, 45 cts. per lb.

WHITE CUSHAW.—A popular crook-necked variety, with a hard creamy-white shell. Fruits two feet in length, with long solidly meaty neck; seeds are all located in the lower bulb-like end. Thick flesh of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S QUAKER PIE.—A most prolific variety. The fruits are broad pear-shaped to slightly oval in form. Rich creamy-buff skin; flesh very fine grained and rich in flavor. Stored in a warm dry place, it is an excellent keeper. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S GOLDEN OBLONG.—Very hardy and productive; pumpkins fifteen to twenty inches in length and eight to ten inches in diameter. Skin of a rich golden orange, thin but tough, making it almost as good a keeper for winter as the hard-shell squashes. Flesh is light golden yellow, of very rich, fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE.—Large round flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin; averages two feet in diameter. An excellent keeper; it has thick flesh of extra fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express or freight (not prepaid), 65 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED DUNKARD.—This is a magnificent pie pumpkin, of most attractive appearance and finest quality. The form is nearly a perfect globe; skin reddish orange, with bands of cream color. The flesh is thick, of a rich orange color, fine grained and of delicious flavor; keeps well all winter. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; per lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE.—Similar in size and form to the well-known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

GENUINE MAMMOTH, "JUMBO," or "KING OF THE MAMMOTHS."—This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright-yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. To raise the largest fruits, vines should be allowed ample space in which to grow,—only one plant should be allowed to grow in a hill and only the best fruit left on the vine. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; per lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

RADISHES

Extra Early Turnip-Shaped Varieties

The following varieties produce small round or turnip-shaped roots, with crisp tender flesh of mild flavor, and are extremely popular in the early spring markets. Burpee's earliest, Early Round Dark Red, and Extra Early Scarlet Turnip are all very early sorts, maturing within a few days of each other in the order named. They are of fine smooth round form, with brightly colored skin and crisp white flesh.

Ruby-Pearl and Scarlet Turnip White Tip are small round extra early sorts, with bright scarlet top and a small white circle on tip just above and including the slender tap-root. The Ruby-Pearl is the more brightly colored and will rival the popular Scarlet Turnip White Tip, which is such a favorite with market gardeners.

Scarlet Globe, while inclined to a slightly oval form, is of superb quality and such handsome appearance from its brilliantly colored skin that it is most popular.

Crimson Giant Globe is the largest of all early Turnip Radishes. Skin bright crimson; flesh white, crisp and mild.

Of the white-skinned turnip-shaped varieties named below, the earliest is Burpee's "Hailstone," followed by Early White Turnip. Philadelphia White Box is a favorite market strain, larger and somewhat later.

BURPEE'S EARLIEST, or IMPROVED "SCARLET BUTTON."—This is a splendid strain of small, extra early, round, bright red radish. We have frequently had them ready for use in eighteen to twenty days after sowing the seed. Skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and mild in flavor. Quite small quantity of top, and well suited for growing under glass. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

BURPEE'S HAILSTONE.—The quickest growing white radish on record,—ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." They measure one inch in diameter and about half an inch in depth; snowy white with a short slender tap-root. The flesh is solid, crisp, and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. A matured radish will have only a few small leaves not more than two inches in length. Its unusually small foliage (allowing them to be grown so closely together), combined with extreme earliness, handsome appearance, solidity, and most superb quality, cannot fail to make it the most popular first-early white turnip radish. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts.; postpaid.

If ordered by express, deduct 10 cents per pound	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Burpee's Earliest, or Improved "Scarlet Button"	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90
Burpee's Earliest Hallstone. New;—see description above .....	.10	.30	.85
Early Round Dark Red. Very handsome; round, rich colored .....	.10	.25	.75
Vick's Scarlet Globe. Intensely bright color; extra fine .....	.10	.30	.90
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. Standard Small, round, red .....	.10	.25	.75
Crimson Giant Globe. Early bright crimson; long-standing .....	.10	.30	.90
Burpee's Ruby-Pearl. Brightest red, tipped pure white .....	.10	.30	1.00
Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. Most popular; quick growth .....	.10	.30	.85
Early White Turnip. Both skin and flesh white; crisp and tender .....	.10	.25	.75
Philadelphia White Box. Similar to preceding, but larger in size .....	.10	.30	.85

Each variety is 5 cents per packet.

Extra Early Olive-Shaped

BURPEE'S EARLIEST WHITE.—The beautiful little radishes are ready for the table in only sixteen to twenty days from sowing the seed. Of handsome olive shape, both skin and flesh are white, of clear mild flavor, crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Color bright carmine with clear white in the lower portion. Very tender and mild. Per. pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

BRIGHT BREAKFAST.—This is similar to the French Breakfast, but is of brightest scarlet, which

contrasts finely with the clear white tip. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts.

SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A small, very early olive-shaped radish of rich brilliant color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

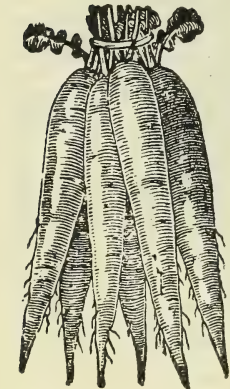
BURPEE'S SURPRISE.—Yellowish-brown skin; crisp, hard, white flesh of mild flavor. It retains fine flavor and crispness when fully grown. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—This is distinct from our Earliest White in being slightly larger in size and later in maturing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

Early Long Radishes,—For Spring and Summer.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—The finest strain of this most popular radish. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality. They reach a length of five to six inches, growing half out of the ground. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—("Glass" Radish). A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in coloring. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.



WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—This is an extra early strain of the Long Scarlet Short Top, largely used for growing under glass. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET.—Very popular in the New Orleans market. The radishes are of slightly larger diameter and most brilliant scarlet coloring. Flesh purest white, crisp and juicy. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

WHITE "ICICLE."—The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring and the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days. Their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender crisp radishes throughout the season. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

LONG CARDINAL, or LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—Similar to Long Scarlet, but not quite so long and even brighter in color. The crisp tender radishes grow quickly and are quite attractive bunched for market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Radishes,—Summer Varieties.

These attain a larger size than do any of the earlier radishes and remain in fine condition longer without becoming pithy. Long White Vienna makes a handsome radish, with delicate white skin and crisp, mild flesh. Charters resembles somewhat the Long Scarlet, but is fully twice as large and considerably later; it remains in good condition longer than most other varieties. White Strasburg is a solid radish of fine quality, highly desirable for summer markets; by successive plantings a supply of fine radishes may be had all summer. Giant White Stuttgart is very late, of turnip shape and immense size. Large White Globe and Golden Globe are both popular varieties.

If ordered by express, deduct 10 cts. per pound	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Charters, or Shepherd. Long; crimson, tipped with white	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger Radish. Excellent .....	.10	.30	.85
Large White Globe. A favorite summer variety .....	.10	.25	.75
Golden Globe. Yellow skin, white flesh; for summer use .....	.10	.25	.75
White Strasburg. A fine solid summer radish of large size .....	.10	.30	.85
Giant White Stuttgart. An immense white summer radish .....	.10	.25	.75

Each of the above, 5 cents per packet.

There are tons on tons of seed that are true to name, but of common quality; honest but poor; they are not Burpee's.

Market Gardeners and Onion Growers who use large quantities of Onion Seed will please write for Wholesale Prices.

Radishes,—Winter Varieties.

None of these late varieties grow well from spring-sown seed, and even if they did, would be too old and tough, hence the first sowings should not be made until the middle of June. Sowing for succession, especially of the Chinese varieties, may be made until the middle of August.

Long Black Spanish and Round Black Spanish are leading sorts of the solid winter type, having deep brown skin, differing only in form. Long White Spanish is identical with Long Black Spanish, excepting in the coloring of the skin.

Chinese Rose is of medium size, with bright deep rose-colored skin; the flesh is very solid, and it is a much better keeper than the other Chinese varieties,—excepting only the new Round Scarlet.

The White Chinese ("Celestial") is the finest of all extra large white radishes; the roots grow to immense size, averaging from twelve to fifteen inches in length and fully five inches in diameter; the large roots grow mostly above the surface, but are shaded from the sun by the abundant foliage, so that the skin remains a pure paper-white; the flesh is always crisp, mild, and juicy. California Mammoth is of the same type, but not so large in size. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

If ordered by express, deduct 10 cts. per pound.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
New White Chinese. Best for autumn; of immense size	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
California Mammoth White Winter. Long; of large size .....	.10	.25	.75
Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China. Excellent; good keeper .....	.10	.30	.90
Round Scarlet China. Extra fine round roots for winter .....	.15	.40	1.25
Long Black Spanish. Black skin, white flesh .....	.10	.25	.75
Long White Spanish. White skin and flesh; keeps well .....	.10	.25	.75
Round Black Spanish. The favorite winter. Rettig of Germany .....	.10	.25	.75
Each of the above, 5 cents per packet.			

To produce radishes with crisp tender flesh, they must be grown quickly in rich loose soil, and gathered before reaching full size. Frequent plantings should be made for succession, so that a supply may be had always of fresh, tender radishes in finest condition.

OUR RADISH SEED is strictly of the finest grade, being grown from carefully selected and mostly transplanted roots. It is far superior to the commercial seed produced cheaply in California and Michigan from roots that are never transplanted.

RHUBARB Or Pie Plant.

Fine roots of rhubarb for settling out can be grown easily from seed in a single season, and this is much the cheapest way to secure a stock of plants. The seed should be sown in a shallow drill, using one ounce to 125 feet of drill. When well started thin to stand ten to twelve inches apart. They should be kept well cultivated. In the fall or early spring they can be transplanted to the permanent bed, standing three feet apart in the rows, and with rows from four to six feet apart. The stalks should not be gathered until plants have had a full season's growth.

MYATT'S VICTORIA.—The most popular variety; comes quite true from seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—We can also supply young roots of above variety, which, if planted in good soil early in the spring, will make a strong growth and yield stalks for market the following spring. Two roots for 30 cts.; four roots for 50 cts., by mail, postpaid. Larger untrimmed roots will be sent by express at purchaser's expense. Prices in quantity will be quoted upon application.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

By Express, deduct 10 cts. per lb.

Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has a grassy top and a long white tapering root, nearly resembling a slim parsnip. It assimilates closely to the taste and flavor of the oyster when properly cooked, and is a good substitute for it; very wholesome and nutritious. The roots are either boiled or mashed and made into delicious fritters.

LONG WHITE.—The well-known standard. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH.—This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old

variety. The roots, notwithstanding their extra large size, are of very superior quality and delicate in flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

SPINACH

By Express, deduct 10 cts. per lb.

VICTORIA.—The foliage is heavy, the broad dark-green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and of the finest quality. It remains in prime condition from two to three weeks after nearly all other varieties have run to seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

THICK-LEAVED ROUND.—Produces large thick dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts.

LONG-STANDING.—Leaves large, thick, fleshy, and crumpled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

LONG-STANDING PRICKLY.—Matures a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but furnishes a large quantity of thick leaves of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 40 cts.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED.—(Bloomsdale). The leaves are numerous, curled, and wrinkled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

PRICKLY, or WINTER.—For fall sowing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 35 cts.

NEW ZEALAND.—(*Tetragonia expansa*). The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH Summer Varieties.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large thick fruits with scalloped edges, frequently twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH—SCALLOPED.—This is the white Patty Pan or "Cymling" of the South.

SQUASH—(Continued.)

The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the summer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH—SCALLOPED.—(Yellow "Patty Pan"). This is similar in growth and fruit to preceding, but has skin of a deep orange. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH.—This is identical with the Mammoth White Bush, but the fruits are even larger and have a rich golden-orange skin as well as rich creamy-yellow flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Plants of true bush growth, very early fruiting and productive. The squashes are of the popular crookneck type, rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

GIANT CROOKNECK.—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety, while the squashes grow to a much larger size, measuring from eighteen inches to two feet in length. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Burpee's Fordhook Squash

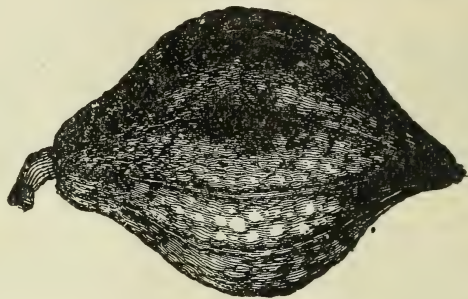
BURPEE'S FORDHOOK SQUASH.—This is a most desirable running variety for either summer or winter use. The vines are of strong vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged, smooth thin yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other Squash—except the new Burpee's Bush Fordhook—approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies during the winter the quality is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Burpee's Bush Fordhook Squash

BURPEE'S BUSH FORDHOOK.—In this new true bush type the plants can be grown much more closely together. The fruits are rather shorter and thicker than those of the running type; they are also thicker fleshed and have a smaller seed cavity. Our Fordhook Squash is about a week later than the Early White Bush, but is much sweeter and better flavored. An important advantage is that any fruits not needed for summer use can be left to ripen on the plants and gathered for winter use. They are unsurpassed for baking, frying, or making pies, while stored in a dry place they will keep in good condition until the following June. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

THREE TYPES OF THE MOST POPULAR WINTER SQUASH.

TRUE HUBBARD.—This is the well-known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large olive shape, with dark-green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine,—see the illustration, from photograph below. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



WARTED HUBBARD.—This is similar in size and quality to the well-known Hubbard, while the large dark olive-green fruits are supposed to be slightly more heavily warted. Very handsome in appearance; an excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD.—The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Other Winter Squashes.

BOSTON MARROW.—A large-fruited hard-shelled sort, for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

ESSEX HYBRID.—The large fruits are broad, round, and slightly flattened at the ends, with a large nub or "Turk's Cap" at the blossom end. Skin deep creamy orange. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN BRONZE.—The squashes are oval in form, thickest at the blossom end; skin dark grayish green, deepening to bronzy green when ripened; flesh thick, deepest orange-yellow in color, fine grained, and exceptionally sweet in flavor. It is a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

PIE SQUASH, or "Winter Luxury Pumpkin."—This is of smooth rounded form, with rather thin tender skin. The flesh is very thick, sweet, fine flavored, and excellent for pies. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

"THE DELICIOUS."—The squashes weighing from five to ten pounds, vary both in color and form, but are uniformly delicious in flavor and splendid winter keepers. The dark orange flesh is very thick and fine-grained. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Large oval fruits tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

DELICATA.—A small-fruited variety suitable for both summer and winter use; oblong, slightly ribbed with orange-yellow, skin striped with dark green. Flesh thick and solid. Cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—A very large fruited variety. Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad open netting and of a rich orange-yellow. Flesh very thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine grained and sweet. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH WHALE.—See illustration. This is the "Jumbo" of the squash family and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from two and a half to three feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of twelve to eighteen inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance which suggests the name,—"Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. The fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; per lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Earliest Red Tomato

SPARKS' EARLIANA.—This is so far superior in hardiness, sure-setting of fruits, and size that it is planted almost exclusively in Southern New Jersey, the section, which practically controls the markets of our Eastern cities during the last week in June and the month of July.

The plants are compact in growth, with short close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely in the center. An entire plant may be covered with an ordinary bushel corn basket;—yet so freely are the fruits set that each plant will produce a five-eighth bushel basket of tomatoes during the season of about four weeks, which covers the bearing period of the early plants.

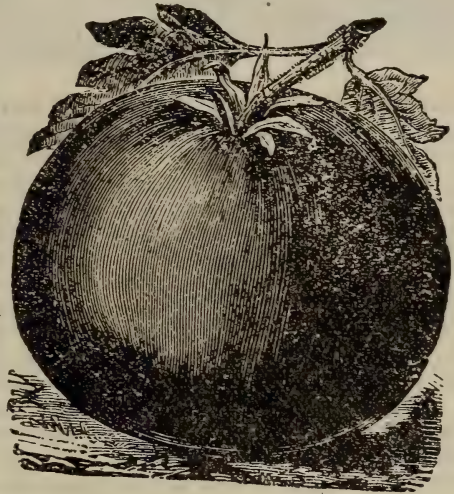
The tomatoes are quite uniform in size and of smooth regular form, averaging three inches in diameter and from two to two and a half inches

in depth; they are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes.

SPARKS' EARLIANA.—Choicest seed of this strain is extra selected and far superior to the stock usually sold. Per pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; 2 ozs. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Burpee's Selected SEED OF TOMATOES.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored extra-early bright red tomato! Within a week to ten days as early as Sparks' Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor,—produced continuously throughout the season. Of compact growth, the plants are fairly loaded with fruit.



The tomatoes are uniformly of good size,—seventy-five will fill a five-eighths bushel basket. The large handsome fruits are very solid and deep through, being almost round or ball-shaped. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The thick flesh is very solid with comparatively few seeds, and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper. Fordhook-Grown Seed. Per pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

Burpee's Matchless Tomato.

The best large-fruited bright red tomato. The Matchless is well worthy of its name: in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is indeed without a peer. The vines are of strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The engraving accurately shows the form and also the remarkable solidity of a section. The fruits are entirely free from core, of a rich cardinal-red color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather. They are of the largest

size, and the size is maintained throughout the season, the healthy growth of foliage continuing until killed by frost. Had we to confine ourselves to one variety it would be the Matchless, for certainly no other tomato will produce a full crop of extra large scarlet fruits, so smooth, handsome, and marketable as the Matchless. The flesh is so firm that ripe specimens picked from the vine will keep in good marketable condition for two weeks. Its fine quality, solidity, and long-keeping character have

made Burpee's Matchless Tomato a great favorite for both market and family use. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; 2 ozs. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; ½ lb. \$2.00; per lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

MATCHLESS.—Grown in Ohio and Michigan. This seed, which is also first class (or we would not handle it), we offer at the following prices: **Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; 2 ozs. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; per lb. \$3.00, postpaid.** Write for special prices in large lots.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Acme. The well-known popular standard bright pink tomato	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$3.00
Livingston's Beauty. Large, solid, smooth; purplish pink .....	.30	.85	3.00
Paragon. The well-known standard bright red tomato .....	.30	.85	3.00
Stone. Large, smooth, solid, scarlet; highly recommended .....	.35	1.00	3.50
Livingston's Favorite. Bright red, smooth, of good size .....	.30	.85	3.00
Turner Hybrid, or Mikado. Large purple; potato leaf. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Enormous. Large, solid, bright red; rather shy bearer. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Honor Bright. First white, then scarlet; extremely solid. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Dwarf Champion. Deep purplish red; most popular dwarf .....	.30	.85	3.00
Trophy. Very large, solid, and generally smooth; bright red .....	.30	.85	3.00
Fordhook First. Solid, deep pink; quite early. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.35	1.00	3.50
Burpee's Combination. Large, bright red; productive. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Magnificent. Extra large, solid, bright red. Per pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Golden Queen. A large, smooth, pure yellow tomato. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.30	.85	3.00
Golden Dwarf Champion. Best upright yellow. Pkt. 10 cts. ....	.35	1.00	3.50

Except where otherwise priced, each of the above is 5 cents per packet.

BURPEE'S NEW EARLY DWARF "QUARTER CENTURY."

—Earliest of all Dwarf-Growing Red Tomatoes.—Owing to its compact erect habit, the plants can be set quite closely together. The fruits are larger and heavier than those of Dwarf Champion, and are superior in flavor. Well-grown fruits measure three inches across and two and a half inches in depth. They are always smooth and free from cracks; interior very solid and meaty. The tomatoes are of an intense bright red; they fully retain color and flavor when canned or prepared for the table. We offer only the choicest seed of our own growing on our Fordhook Farms **Per pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; 2 ozs. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.**

"DWARF STONE."—This is the largest-fruited of all the dwarf or 'bush' tomatoes. The growth is similar to that of Burpee's Quarter-Century, and while considerably later, the fruits average a third larger. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close-jointed each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes average four inches in diameter and two and a half inches in depth from stem to blossom end. They are bright scarlet, very smooth, firm, and solid; the walls of flesh are thick and the fruits have a solid meaty center, with no hard core. The quality is of the finest.

We offer Fordhook-Grown Seed exclusively.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; 2 ozs. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Small-Fruited Tomatoes.

The fruit of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc. The plants are extremely productive.

YELLOW PLUM.—The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; are solid, fleshy, and of excellent flavor.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.

Yellow PEAR.—Similar to the Yellow Plum, but the fruits have a slim neck or distinct pear shape. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**

PEACH.—Fruits one and a half inches in diameter. The skin is covered with a slight bloom of pubescence, as in a peach, and of beautiful pinkish coloring. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**

BURBANK PRESERVING.—The plants are of dwarf stocky growth, with dark-green potato-leaf foliage. The small round scarlet tomatoes, borne in clusters, measure only three-quarters of an inch in diameter; of an unusually rich sweet flavor. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

YELLOW CHERRY.—The small yellow fruits, borne in clusters, average half an inch in diameter. **Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**

RED CHERRY.—Little fruits of a bright scarlet color. **Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**

RED PEAR-SHAPED.—This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make 'tomato figs.' The fruit is bright red, of true pear shape, and of rich distinct flavor. The larger plum-shaped red tomato, often sold under the same name, is not nearly equal to the true variety. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**

STRAWBERRY, OR HUSK TOMATO.—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. They are also excellent to eat raw as fruit. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.**



GARDEN TURNIPS.

In the warmer states the early white-fleshed turnips are most popular; in the colder Northern states the yellow-fleshed turnips and more solid Ruta Bagas are generally preferred.

The Extra Early Purple-Top and Extra Early White Milan Turnips are the earliest of all, being of very quick growth and fine table quality; they are both flat strap-leaved varieties. The Scarlet Kashmyr is almost as early as the Milan; flat root and small strap-leaf; the smooth skin is a deep purplish scarlet throughout.

The popular Purple-Top-Strap-Leaved (See illustration) and Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved are a standard early flat varieties; they are only three days to a week later than the Milan, and keep longer in fine condition.

White Egg is an oval-shaped early variety, with thin white skin and fine table quality. The Red-Top White Globe is of large round form, reddish purple in the upper half and pure white in the lower; it is rather late, grows to large size, and is fine for either table use or stock feeding. White Globe Strap-Leaved is similar to the preceding, but the large turnips have pure white skin. Pomeranian White Globe is one of the largest globe-shaped sorts, and is grown extensively for winter use and stock feeding.

All of the above are white-fleshed. Of richly colored yellow-fleshed turnips the Golden Ball is a small round turnip of fine table quality; Yellow Aberdeen, a large ball-shaped turnip, also of fine quality, while the large Yellow, or Amber Globe, grown chiefly for stock feeding, attains a large size and is an excellent keeper. The new Petrowski is an extra early flat turnip with deep yellow flesh, of finest quality.

By express, deduct 10 cents per pound	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved. Popular early	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Early Red, or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. Standard early	.10	.20	.60
Scarlet Kashmyr, or Cardinal. Fine, handsome, extra early	.10	.25	.75
Extra Early Purple-Top Milan. The earliest in cultivation	.10	.20	.60
Extra Early White Milan. The earliest flat white; extra fine	.10	.30	1.00
Red-Top White Globe. A fine globe-shaped table turnip	.10	.20	.60
White Globe Strap-Leaved. White, globe-shaped; early	.10	.20	.60
White Egg. Of handsome oval form, with thin white skin	.10	.20	.60
Sweet German, or Long White French. Flesh hard and crisp	.10	.20	.60
Long White, or Cowhorn. Pure white, except at top	.10	.20	.60
Pomeranian White Globe. Both for feeding and table; large	.10	.20	.60
Seven-Top. Favorite in the South for forage; roots of no account	.10	.25	.75

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Petrowski. Extra early flat; sweetest, fine grained	.15	.40	
Large Yellow, or Amber Globe. Fine for table and feeding	.10	.20	.60
Yellow Aberdeen. For both table and stock feeding	.10	.20	.60
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. Very tender and of fine flavor	.10	.20	.60

Each variety, 5 cents per packet.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGAS—Sow the seed from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Ruta Bagas require ground enriched with well rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation and when the roots are full-grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

MONARCH OR TANKARD—This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, OR IMPROVED LONG ISLAND—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

By express, deduct 10 cents per pound.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Burpee's Improved Purple-Top Yellow. A fine strain	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
New Neckless. Globe-shaped; yellow flesh; crop failed	.20		
Imperial Hardy. Purple-top; smooth round roots; yellow flesh	.10	.20	.60
Large White. Large size, white skin; sweet, white flesh	.10	.20	.60
Each variety, 5 cts. per packet.			

HERBS

Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot Herbs,—From Seed.

To preserve varieties of which the leaves and stems are used, the stems should be cut from the plants just before the blossom appears (leaving a few joints at the base to sprout into fresh growth), tied in small bunches and hung up to dry. Where wanted for home use it is preferable to leave them hanging in a cool loft or garret until they are needed for use. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials, living over from year to year, and need replanting when the old plants become exhausted.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). Used for cordials, garnishing, and flavoring; the seeds have an aromatic taste. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). The leaves have a fragrant odor, and are used for making a pleasant beverage known as balm wine; also for balm tea, for fevers. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*). The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BENE (*Sesamum orientale*). Too tender for the North, but much used in the South. The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin. The leaves immersed in water make a drink beneficial for diarrhoea. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). Leaves are used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

***CARAWAY** (*Carum carui*). Grown for the seeds which are used for flavoring bread, pastry, etc. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

***CATNIP, or CATMINT** (*Nepeta cataria*). The leaves are used for seasoning. It makes also an excellent bee pasture. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). The seeds are used in manufacture of liquors and confectionery. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

***FENNEL, SWEET** (*Anethum foeniculum*). The leaves boiled are used in sauces. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

***HOREHOUND** (*Marrubium vulgare*). The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

***LAVENDER** (*Lavendula spica*). The variety generally sold. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

***LAVENDER** (*Lavendula vera*). The true Lavender. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjoram*). The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.

***ROSEMARY** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

***RUE** (*Ruta graveolens*). For medicinal purposes; good for fowls. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

***SAGE** (*Salvia officinalis*). The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing, indispensable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*). The leaves and flowers are used extensively for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressings. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

***WINTER SAVORY** (*Satureia montana*). The leaves are used for flavoring. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.

***TANSY** (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

TAGETES LUCIDA. Considered an excellent substitute for the True Tarragon, which does not seed. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

***THYME** (*Thymus vulgaris*). The leaves are used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

***WORMWOOD** (*Artemisia absinthium*). Used medicinally, and is beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

ORDER EARLY.—It is very important that you should send your orders as early as possible on receipt of this Catalogue. I am to ship all orders the same or next day after receipt, but during the busy season it is almost impossible to do so, hence the importance of ordering early.

TOBACCO SEED.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. An old well-known variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

LANCASTER CO. BROADLEAF. More largely grown than any other in Lancaster County. Per pkt. 5 cents.; oz. 25 cents.; per lb. \$2.25.

HAVANA. Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BONANZA. A White Burley cross on Yellow Oronoko, possessing the qualities of both parents blended. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.

GENERAL GRANT. It produces leaves forty-four inches in length, and matures as far north as Duluth, Minnesota. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

STERLING. One of the earliest to ripen and one of the best for all purposes. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.50.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. This strain is much superior to the regular White Burley. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Our space does not permit giving descriptions of the following standard varieties of Tobacco. We have good, pure seed of each at the following prices: Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; per lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

FLOWER SEEDS.

If you are interested in flowers send for Burpee's catalog. I aim to carry a complete assortment of their famous flower seeds. It is free as long as they last.

All Flower Seed Packets 5 cts. each, Except When Noted. Twelve 5ct. Packets for 50 cents.

Alyssum, Sweet. — Border plant, fragrant white blooms; in bloom constantly.

Alyssum, Little Gem.—Dwarf sort, profuse, continuous bloomer, flowers white, fragrant.

Ageratum Mexicanum.—Free flowering bedding plant. Color light blue; plant 2 feet high.

Agrostemnia.—Quick grower; flowers first season. Silver gray foliage.

Antirrhinum Picturatum. Snap dragon. Easy culture; unsurpassed for summer and late fall flowering. Long spikes, spotted flowers.

Aquilegia.—A beautiful hardy plant. We offer choice varieties, choice double mixed.

Asters, Comet. Large flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, resembling Japanese Crysanthemums. Long stems. Colors, clear carmine, pure lilac, giant white, finest mixed. Per packet 10c.

Asters, Semple's Branching. Distinct type, strong growth, large flowers and long, stiff stems. Our mixed seed has finest colorings. Per packet 10c.

Asters, New Branching White.—Magnificent double white flowers; blooms late in fall. Per packet, 10 cts.

Asters, Fire King.—Plants stiffly erect, covered with scarlet incurved flowers. Fine bedding plant. Per packet, 10c.

Balsam, Burpee's Defiance Mixed.—Composed of nine grand varieties, affording finest assortment of blooms. Per packet, 10c.

Bellis Perennis.—Well known and charming early spring blooming for edgings. Fine German double mixed. (Double Daisy).

Calliopsis Drummondii.—Half hardy annual, bearing saucer-shaped golden yellow flowers.

Calendula, Double Mixed.—Free bloomer, showy, double flowers; intense glowing colors.

SEED POTATOES.

I can usually supply all of the leading kinds. If you are interested write for prices on the following and any others, as I may have them.

POTATOES.

Burpee's Extra Early, Early Sunrise, Early Rose, Extra Early Bovee, American Wonder.

PEANUTS New Mammoth Bush

Seven seasons ago we were astonished at the large size of some peanuts sent us for trial. These nuts made compact bushes eighteen inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and quite large leaves. They produced a large quantity of the mammoth nuts, showing that they were well adapted for culture in our northern climate, especially in light or sandy soils. Per pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts.; per pint, 35 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per pint 25 cts.; per quart, 40 cts.; 2 quarts 75 cts.; 4 quarts \$1.25; per neck \$2.25.

SPANISH PEANUT.—The nuts mature much earlier than the larger southern varieties, and crops have been grown as far north as Michigan. For domestic use these can be grown in rows in the garden like bush beans. One peck will plant an acre. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per quart 25 cts.; peck 75 cts.; per bushel \$2.50.

Canary Bird Flower.—Ornamental climber. Vine quick growth, fern-like leaves. Flowers butterfly form, canary yellow.

Candytuft, Snow Queen.—Spreading habit, free flowering; little foliage, but covered by mass of snow-white flowers.

Mixed.—Includes the finest of tall flowering kinds. **Carnation, Dwarf Marguerite.**—Choice new strain, producing fine, large, quite double and very fragrant flowers.

Giant of California.—Improved large flowered strain. Very double flowers in four months, dwarf, vigorous, early blooming. Per packet, 15c.

Choice Double Mixed.—Large, beautiful, fragrant flowers; blooms second season. Per packet, 10c.

Centaurea, Cyanus Mixed.—Flowers average one inch diameter; colors, light blue, deep blue, pink, rose, white.

Celosia Cristota, Dwarf Mixed.—Dwarf, large comb varieties in choice assorted colors.

Celosia Cristota.—Feathered varieties, mixed. Intense colors, of feathery spikes, retaining colors till frost.

Cobea Scandens.—Mexican climber, rapid growth; bell shaped, reddish violet flowers. Per packet 10c.

Cosmos, Mammoth Fancy.—Grand variety of flowers, rich in coloring. Late bloomer.

Pure White.—Early bloomer, but flowers not so large as above.

Pure Pink.—Soft, clear pink.

Cypress Vine.—Scarlet. Slender, rapid growth; small dark-green leaves. Star-like, brilliant scarlet flowers.

Mixed.—All colors.

Dianthus, Chinese and Japanese Pinks.—Free bloomers; rich colorings. Choice mixture of named varieties.

Eschscholtzia, California Poppy Mixed.—Single cup-shaped flowers. Shades, yellow, orange, white.

Golden West.—Silver-gray foliage, dwarf flowers; bright yellow, orange blotch.

Forget-me-not, Alpestris.—Dwarf, compact growth, free flowering. Branches terminate in clusters; blue flowers.

- Alpestris Alba.**—Same, except flowers white.
- Gaillardia, Fine Mixed.**—Wide range colors in double and single flowers. Will stand poor soil and dry weather.
- Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath).**—Dwarf, free bloomer; flowers borne in sprays.
- Convent Garden.**—Improved strain. Large flowers, long stems.
- Heliotrope, Mixed.**—The old favorite flower. White purple and blue in this mixture.
- Lemoine's Giant Hybrids.**—Immense trusses of delicious fragrance and rich colors. **Per packet 15c.**
- Hollyhocks, Fine Double Mixed.**—Beautiful flowers on long spikes, in many choice colors.
- Impomea.**—Rapid growing climbers, similar to Morning Glory. Choice mixed comprises a fine assortment of colorings.
- Larkspur, Double Dwarf Recket. Finest Mixed.**—Dwarf growth; spikes thickly set with flowers.
- Tall Double Recket Mixed.**—Same, except size.
- Lathyrus, Mixed.**—Resembles sweet peas, but vine coarser and flowers clustered. Purple and white.
- Lobelias, Erinus compacta.**—Dwarf; flowers deep blue.
- White Gem.**—Dense balls of pure white.
- Marigolds, French Double Dwarf, Mixed.**—Fine double flowers.
- African Double, Tall, Mixed.**—All shades of color.
- Marvel of Peru, Mixed.**—Tall growth. Flowers remain closed till 4 p. m. when they open all at once.
- Medicago.**—(Snails and caterpillars.) Mixed, trailing plants of curious form in seed pods, shaped like caterpillars.
- Mignonette, Pure Machet.**—Plants vigorous pyramidal growth. Flower stalks, heavy spikes, fragrant gray flowers.
- Giant Flowered Red.**—Flower spikes largest size. Florets brilliant red.
- Common Sweet.**—Small and fragrant.
- Fordhook Finest Mixed.**—Choice and varied selections.
- Moonflowers, Original.**—Immense growth vine, glossy green foliage. Flowers large size; beautiful shades.
- Morning Glories, Dwarf Mixed.**—Low spreading growth, varied flowers.
- Tall Fine Mixed.**—Contains great variety of the old fashioned Morning Glories.
- Morning Glory, Imperial Japanese.**—Flowers immense, foliage varied. Our choice mixed embraces nearly thirty distinct shades and colors. Flowers richly marked in stripes, tigered spots and contrasting shades.
- Petunias, Hybrida Mixed.**—Includes the brightest colorings of the regular small flowered sorts.
- Fordhook Fancy Fringed Mixed.**—This strain is carefully hand fertilized, yielding flowers finely fringed and varied colorings. **Per packet, 25c.**
- Burpee's Defiance, Mixed.**—Grand flowers of extra size in profusion. All shades from white to red and blue. Distinctly veined and of velvety appearance. **Per packet, 25c.**
- Phlox Drummondii, Fine Mixed.**—Contains all colors.
- Alba Grandiflora.**—(Pure white.) Plants produce large clusters of pure white flowers perfect form.
- Large Blood Red.**—Darkest and richest of all.
- Large Yellow.**—Grand trusses of florets. Distinct yellow shade.
- Phlox Drummondii, Starred.**—Florets deeply cut with long starlike points. The mixed strain we offer covers twenty distinct shades.
- Poppies, Golden Gate.**—Ranunculus type, free flowering, every possible coloring.
- Shirley.**—Same type of growth, color effect light and soft.
- Fordhook Fairies.**—Flowers double, large size, petals fringed. Colors in great variety. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Snowdrift.**—Grand variety, large double flowers, long stiff stems.
- Somniferum.**—(Opium Poppy.) Strong growth, numerous large white flowers, cup shaped, broad petals.
- Fordhook Finest Double.**—New mixture grown by Burpee from choicest varieties. Contains the best assortment of double flowers. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Portulaca, Finest Single Mixed.**—Greatest variety colors and markings. Flowers glowing shades.
- Finest Double Rose Flowered Mixed.**—Unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Primula, Splendid Mixed.**—Large flowering fringed. Grand mixture of many varieties. **Per packet 15c.**
- Ricinus, Mixed.**—Choice varieties distinct in leaf and pods.
- Zanzibarensis.**—Grand tropical strain. Enormous leaves, deep lobes nearly four feet across.
- Sweet Recket, Mixed.**—Free flowering second year from seed. Dark green foliage, flowers in panicles.
- Salpiglossis, Mixed.**—Includes many varieties of this popular flower.
- Salvia, Patens.**—Tender perennial, erect stems, large flowers, rich blue in color.
- Splendens.**—Flame colored spikes of intensely brilliant flowers, blooming all summer.
- Scabiosa, Tall German Mixed.**—Grows 2 feet high with fine double flowers in bright colors.
- Dwarf Double Mixed.**—Compact growth, profuse bloomer, beautiful colorings.
- Sensitive Plant.**—Tender annual; fine foliage; round feathery pink flowers. Leaves close instantly when slightly touched.
- Smilax.**—Highly esteemed for bouquets. Rapid climbing growth, small glossy green foliage.
- Stock, Ten Weeks Mixed.**—A magnificent strain, with immense spikes, large double flowers. **Per packet, 10 cts.**
- Dwarf White Pyramid.**—Dwarf growth, crowned with beautiful heads of perfect shape. **Per packet, 15c.**
- Brompton.**—Strong bushy plant with fine display, double flowers in many colors. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Sunflower, Stella.**—Free branching, bearing profusion bright single flowers, long stems.
- Chrysanthemum.**—A grand variety, double, large and rich in color. Long petals, golden color.
- Sweet William, Perfection Single Mixed.**—A splendid strain, flowers in many bright colors.
- Double Mixed.**—Large clusters, florets finely double and brightly colored.
- Thunbergia, Mixed.**—Free flowering climbers. Rapid growth. Flowers bright and showy.
- Verbena, Fordhook Famous.**—A grand strain of mammoth flowered Verbena. Large trusses of a wide variety of colorings.
- Scarlet Defiance.**—Deep green foliage, trusses large and brilliant in color. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Pure White.**—Large flowering pure white. Excellent for cutting. **Per packet, 10 cts.**
- Blue.**—White eye. Large trusses deep blue florets, distinctly marked with white eye. **Per packet, 10 cts.**
- Wallflower, Fine German Double Mixed.**—Tall spikes, fragrant double flowers. **Per packet, 10c.**
- Single Mixed.**—Free blooming in distinct shades, brightly marked.
- Zinnia, Choice Double Mixed.**—A good strain, producing a large number of fine double flowers.
- Mixed Everlastings.**—Great variety of the most attractive sorts.
- Ornamental Grasses, Mixed.**—All annual varieties, producing fine plumes and sprays.

PANSIES

Imperial German Pansies.—These are famous for their almost endless variety of charming shades of color, united with good size and most perfect form of flowers. They bloom profusely and embrace all the solid or self colors, delicately shaded flowers; five-spotted and three-spotted; edged or bordered flowers of various colors, each with a distinct rim of white, yellow or blue; dark and light marbled varieties; flowers with clear distinct eyes; striped flowers of striking beauty, and vividly colored fancy varieties.

Imperial German, Splendid Mixed.—Seeds of more than fifty distinct varieties. Per packet, 5c. and 10c.

Imperial German Pansies.—The following are each 10c. per packet.

Black Prince.—Magnificent flowers. The rich glossy black has a peculiarly soft velvety appearance.

Dr. Faust.—Large size, deep dead black.

Deep Yellow, Very Rich. Spotless Light Blue. Light lavender blue.

Meteor.—Color bright canary yellow; lower petals are spotted with mahogany brown, while the upper petals vary from reddish brown to dark purple, margined with gold or silver.

Peacock.—The lovely ultramarine-blue nearly resembles this color in the feathers of a peacock.

Red Riding Hood.—Shades of brilliant red.

Snow Queen, or Snow Fairy, Spotless white.

Victoria Red.—The flowers are throughout of a beautiful rich deep-red color.

Burpee's Defiance Pansies.—The flowers of this strain are of mammoth size, good substance, and finest colorings. Under favorable conditions the flowers frequently measure from two and a half to four inches across, but a cool location and very rich soil are needed to produce flowers of this size. The mixture embraces many of the fine named sorts which have been developed to this large size; all the flowers are varied and beautiful in shades and markings.

Finest Mixed, All Colors. Per packet of 150 seeds, 15c; small pkt. of 40 seeds, 5c.

NASTURTIUMS.

Tall or Trailing.

These are all of strong vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots that can be trained upon strings or wires, or can be readily made to climb ordinary paling fences or wire netting. They are very showy also planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank. They are almost equally beautiful if grown simply trailing on level ground.

A "packet" contains from 30 to 50 seeds, an ounce, from 175 to 225 seeds.

Few flowers impart such rich "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. In addition to their use in the garden and on trellises, we would recommend planting the seed freely along fences, hedges, etc., or wherever it is desired to have bright colors in profusion. You cannot have too many!

Butterfly.—The color is a light lemon-yellow, marked on the three broad lower petals with a blotch of rich terra-cotta red. The two upper petals are marked in shades of bright red. Per. oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Black Prince.—The flowers are of such an intensely dark rich maroon as to appear nearly black. The foliage also is so intensely dark that it might be called a black-green. Per oz. 25 cts.

Croesus.—The ground color ranges from light primrose to deep orange. The two upper petals are blotched with velvet crimson; the three lower

petals are heavily fringed at the throat and blotched with brown-red. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Chameleon.—Not only are the flowers of various colors produced on the same plant, but these flowers are variously splashed and bordered. On the same plant are found self-colored flowers, some curiously stained while others are banded with light or dark shades. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Dunnett's Orange.—Deep orange, marked with crimson blotches. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Golden-leaved Scarlet.—Golden yellow foliage; flowers velvety maroon. Per oz. 15 cts.

King of the Blacks.—Rich foliage with flowers of a dark-garnet-red. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Midnight.—Plants of extremely deep, dark-green foliage. Flowers are a deep brownish red, the soft velvety texture of the petals being crumpled or partially folded. Per oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Moonlight. (Burpee's).—Exquisite light straw-yellow flowers of unusual size, borne in great profusion. Per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

Prince Henry.—Lemon-yellow, brightly marked with carmine blotches. Per oz. 15 cts.

Rudolph Virchow.—Most beautiful flowers of a soft rosy-pink coloring, backed with a rich yellow calyx and spur. Per oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Salmon Queen (Improved "Vesuvius").—A magnificent variety with dark green foliage from which stand out in bold contrast the most showy flowers of a rich but soft velvety shade of salmon. Per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

Scarlet.—Bright scarlet. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Sunlight.—The flowers, of largest size, are most beautifully colored,—clear rich golden yellow. Individual flowers measure nearly three inches across, and are produced most profusely. Per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

Twilight (Burpee's).—The flowers are extra large and most pleasing in color, having a faint salmon or buff tint, heavily suffused with rosy salmon. Per oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Von Moltke.—Largest flowers, mostly of a deep rich rosy red, others are of a lighter rosy pink. Per oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Mixed Tall.—Of many bright colors; very effective when planted in long rows or masses. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 70 cts.

Butzer's Rose City Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums.—This mixture is absolutely unequalled, nothing better to be had anywhere. In it will be found all the choicest colors of tall Nasturtiums of all the new shades as well as the standard sorts. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

New Nasturtiums.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.

Price per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Tall Crystal.—Flower primrose with maroon stripings.

Tall Queen.—Flower scarlet maroon.

Tall Orange.—Flower deep orange.

Dwarf Golden Rose.—Flower a true rose color, foliage golden.

Dwarf Golden Pearl.—Flower a deep pearl, foliage golden.

Dwarf Golden Blotched.—Flower Mottled crimson on white and primrose ground.

Dwarf Golden Midnight.—Flower darkest maroon, foliage golden.

Dwarf Golden Leaved.—Mixed, containing all colors so far originated.

Nasturtium Dwarf.

These are of dwarf, compact, rounded growth. As with all nasturtiums, they succeed best on light well-drained soils or in slightly raised beds.

A "packet" of nasturtiums contains from 30 to 45 seeds; an ounce contains from 175 to 225 seeds.

Aurora.—Bright chrome-yellow, veined with purplish carmine. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Beauty.—Glowing orange with suffused scarlet markings. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Cloth of Gold.—Compact plants, with bright golden-yellow leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Golden Queen.—Of finely rounded form, only six to eight inches high and with small light golden-green leaves. The flowers are self-colored in a rich tint of orange-yellow, intensely glowing. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich velvety crimson. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Rudolph Virchow.—Of perfect bush-like growth, the plants are very floriferous. The flowers are of the most attractive soft rosy-pink color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Mixed.—This includes many showy colors, having both light and dark foliage in mixture. It will give a very wide range of flowers in beautiful colorings. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 2 ozs. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Butzer's Select Standard.

SWEET PEAS.

There are now in commerce, including the New Orchid-flowered type, about 300 varieties of sweet peas, with new sorts being added every year. Many of this vast number are either small-flowering, of weakly growth or lacking in some characteristic which a first-class variety should have. Every year our list is carefully revised, with a view to keeping it strictly up-to-date; and while it seems hard to dispense with some of the once popular kinds, yet it must be done to keep up with the march of progress, and if you miss some old favorite in our list, it has been discarded in favor of a new and improved sort of the same color.

Every variety we offer is entitled to a place in the front rank of sweet peas.

How to Grow Sweet Peas.

The soil for sweet peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blossoms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slacked lime should be given it. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out-of-doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of March and the middle of April in the latitude of Portland. It is best to make a trench or furrow about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly. Cover the seed with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above ground thin out to two inches apart, if they are closer than this they do not usually attain their full development. As soon as the plants are about a foot high, the balance of the soil may be filled in the trench. They should be staked up either with branches or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least four feet high, and five feet would be

better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing, or it may be done before filling in the trench.

All at the uniform net price of 5 cts. per pkt.; any seven packets for 25 cts.; 10 cts. per oz.; any four ozs. for 25 cts., except where otherwise priced.

WHITE.

Mount Blanc (Benary's).—Of dwarf growth and extremely early flowering habit. The flowers are a pure paper white, slightly smaller than those of Emily Henderson. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

Dorothy Eckford.—The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, and borne three on a stem. It is very robust in growth, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Shasta.—A grand, new white. Standard and wings are both large and wavy at the edges—the texture is firm and the pure white is very effective. It bears four blossoms to the stem usually facing one way, and the stems are long and stout.

White Wonder.—Flowers pure white, large and borne on long, stout stems.

CREAM OR LIGHT YELLOW.

The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—A beautiful primrose color, a bold giant flower. This can be described as an improved Mrs. Eckford.

Mrs. Collier.—Beautiful rich primrose self-color, entirely free from any suggestion of pink; flowers very large, semi-hooded, borne three and four on long stiff stems. Mrs. Collier is the finest Primrose Sweet Pea; the latest and best of the type.

Stella Morse.—Has a faint tinge of pink underlying the cream, producing a true apricot shade; most beautiful for bunching.

Burpee's Earliest Sunbeams.—A primrose Mont Blanc. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

Modesty.—In strong sunlight it is seemingly a silvery white, but the suffused pink tint is clearly shown on closer examination.

Marchioness of Cholmondeley.—Large flowers of exquisite coloring; a soft shade of cream overlaid with delicate pink.

Sensation.—Light pink and buff with white wings.

LIGHT PINK.

Agnes Eckford.—Flowers a beautiful soft light pink, resembling the favorite Prima Donna in shade, but larger in size, while the coloring is even more delicate and pleasing.

Jeanie Gordon.—Standard bright rose, on primrose ground; wings creamy suffused rose.

Katherine Tracy.—Soft rosy pink, lighter at edges. A fine large flower, but only two on a stem.

Lovely.—Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink, changing to very light rose at the outer edges.

Prima Donna.—A most beautiful bright shade of pure pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.

Queen of Spain.—The flowers, of fair size, are self-colored in a delicate peach-blossom pink with slight apricot tinge. The color effect is a self buff-pink resembling that of Countess of Lathom, but is lighter and comes entirely true from seed. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.

Venus.—Lovely salmon-buff, shaded rosy pink.

DEEPER PINK.

Apple Blossom.—Heavily shaded and edged with deep pink and soft rose on silvery white.

Blushing Beauty.—Soft rose-pink, delicately suffused on a silvery-white ground; might be called a "peach-blossom" tint.

Janet Scott.—This might almost be called a new shade of rich pink. The unusual size of the wings, with the large substantial hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size; they

are generally borne three on a stem. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Royal Rose.—Semi-hooded form. Standard crimson-pink, deepening at center; wings pink.
Triumph.—Creamy-white ground, suffused with salmon-pink and tinged with carmine.

ROSE.

Her Majesty.—Beautiful deep rose.
Lord Roseberry.—Large hooded flowers, of a rose-carmine, with veins of deeper rose.
Mrs. Dugdale.—Both the large standard and wings are of a light carmine-rose with faint markings of primrose.
Prince of Wales.—A bright self-colored deep rose tint. The flowers are beautifully hooded,—an improved Her Majesty. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

CRIMSON AND SCARLET.

Coccinea.—The flowers come only two on a stem and are not extra large, but are intensely brilliant, being of a self-colored bright rich cherry.
King Edward VII.—"The Modern Firefly."—The large flowers of open form are almost self-colored; standard is of a bright crimson-scarlet, wings of same shade of color, only not so bright. The stems are long and invariably carry three fine flowers.
Prince Edward of York.—Standard is a bright glowing scarlet bordering on salmon; wings are soft deep rose.
Queen Alexandra.—This is an intense scarlet self of grand texture,—a bold expanded flower of finest form. It is very free flowering and the flowers are of giant size with long strong stems. This grand flower does not burn in the sun, and might be described briefly as a larger, finer "Fadeless" "Scarlet Gem."
Salopian (Burpee's "Sunproof").—This has been the finest scarlet,—until introduction of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. Flowers of large size, borne uniformly three on a stem.
Scarlet Gem.—The color is almost dazzling scarlet, beautiful, bright and clear. Unfortunately the flowers are subject to burn under a hot sun.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Admiration.—Very light rosy lavender.
Countess of Radnor.—An improved selection in which is eliminated the reddish cast in standard, the flowers being a lovely clear lavender.
Dorothy Tennant.—Self-colored in a rich shade of rosy mauve. Flowers of large size.
Flora Norton.—This is a beautiful rich lavender, entirely free from any pinkish tinge,—almost "a bright blue." Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Standard light lavender with azure-blue wings; very light and dainty.
Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr.—This charming shade might be described as a sky-blue.
Mrs. Walter Wright.—The flowers are self-colored, of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve and then to a reddish violet.

ORANGE AND SALMON.

Henry Eckford.—The flowers are self-colored in a bright soft flaming orange, deepening slightly in the center. To secure the finest color effect the flowers should be cut as soon as opened and allowed to develop in water in a cool room, as they will fade under the hot sunshine; or an even better plan is to cover the blooming plants with cheese-cloth.
Hon. F. Bouverie.—Pinkish salmon in the standard; wings shade to a lighter salmon-buff.
Lady Mary Currie.—Standard heavily veined with salmon pink and shaded with carmine; wings of a soft rose-pink, veined with a deeper shade.
Miss Willmott.—Beautiful large flowers; the standard is of rich orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orange-pink.

PIOCOTEE EDGED.

Dainty.—The beautifully formed large flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge,"—making a most charming contrast. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Lottie Eckford.—Large silvery-white flowers, beautifully shaded and edged with soft lavender.
Maid of Honor.—The flowers are beautifully shaded with light blue on a white ground and edged with narrow border of deep rich violet; very dainty. Far superior to Butterfly.
Phenomenal.—The flowers are silvery-white, faintly suffused with soft pink and beautifully edged with rich purple, after the style of Lottie Eckford and Maid of Honor, but much larger. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Countess Cadogan.—A light bluish purple in standard; clear blue in wings. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Duke of Westminster.—Rosy claret.
Emily Eckford.—Standard light rosy purple; wings rich deep blue.
Horace Wright.—Standard dark bronzy claret, stiffly erect; wings dark rich purple-violet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.
Navy Blue.—The large flowers are of a deep glowing violet-purple, having the effect of a dark navy blue, although on close examination the standards show a faint tinge off claret- or wine-red.

CLARET AND MAROON.

Black Knight.—Standard wine-brown or dark claret; wings heavily shaded with brownish purple.
Black Michael.—Of a bright shining reddish maroon; the wings are a shade lighter than the standard. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Duke of Sutherland.—Standard of a deep claret with strong reddish tinge, deepening to rich purple; wings of a deep violet-purple.
Midnight ("Jet").—Standard a very deep purplish maroon, almost black; wings darkest claret. Of hooded form, the flowers are so dark as to merit the name. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Othello.—A deep maroon self-color.

PINK AND WHITE.—(Bi-Color.)

Burpee's Earliest of All. Re-selected,—"**Extreme-Early.**"—In this Re-selected "**Extreme-Early**" we have a strain as much earlier than Earliest of All as that variety is ahead of Extra Early Blanche Ferry, which again is earlier than the original Blanche Ferry. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; per lb. \$2.00.
Burpee's Earliest of All.—Flowers fully ten days in advance of Extra Early Blanche Ferry, bearing a profusion of the beautifully tinted flowers. Standard bright rosy pink; wings creamy white, suffused light rose. Planted under glass in September the vines begin to bloom in November. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.
Extra Early Blanche Ferry.—A week earlier than the original Blanche Ferry.
Blanche Ferry.—Standard bright rose-pink; wings creamy white, tinted with rose.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED.

America.—Heavily striped with bright blood-red on silvery-white ground.
Aurora.—Both standard and wings beautifully flaked with bright orange-salmon on a creamy-white background.
Helen Pierce.—The color is very bright blue, mottled on pure white. It does not show any suggestion of stripe but is uniformly marbled or mottled. Of good size and perfect shell shape. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.50.
Jessie Cuthbertson.—The ground color of both wings

and standard is a creamy white, boldly striped, and flaked with rich dark rose,—more heavily in the wings than on the standard.

Mrs. Joe. Chamberlain.—Ground color is a clear silvery white, brightly striped soft rosy pink.

Senator.—Purplish maroon, heavily striped on a white ground. Darkest striped variety.

BUTZER'S ROSE CITY SWEET PEAS.

Butzer's Rose City Mixed Sweet Peas.—This is the finest of all mixtures and I do not know how to improve it, as it is a mixture of only the very best varieties. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

NEW SWEET PEAS OF THE SPENCER TYPE.

The introduction of this type has created new interest and added to the popularity of sweet peas. They are quite distinct from standard sorts, having large, round, open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring two inches across, with many standards and wide-spreading wings, a very large percentage bearing four of these immense blossoms to the stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for cutting. To sum up, they possess every characteristic that can be desired in sweet peas, excepting that they are shy seeders, on which account the seed will remain high in price.

All at the uniform price of 10 cts. per pkt.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.50.

Countess Spencer True.—The coloring is a soft rose

pink, which deepens at the outer edges and becomes still richer or more suffused in cool weather. There is no better of this color.

Black Knight Spencer.—Very dark bronze.

Blanche Ferry Spencer.—Pale rosy standard, white wings.

Dainty Spencer.—White with pink edges, very fine.

Florence Morse Spencer.—Fine; light pink.

Gaiety Spencer.—Striped with rosy magenta.

Geo. Herbert Spencer.—Deep rosy carmine.

Helen Lewis Spencer.—Orange standard, pink wings.

John Ingham Spencer.—Rosy carmine.

Juanita Spencer.—White striped with lavender.

Mrs. Chas. Mander Spencer.—Deep magenta.

Mrs. Jos. Chambebrlain Spencer.—Flaked, rose on white ground.

Mrs. Walter Wright Spencer.—A magnificent rosy marine.

Primrose Spencer.—The color is a pronounced primrose or canary-yellow throughout; extra fine.

Princess Alice Spencer.—Beautiful soft lavender.

Princess Katherine Spencer.—White.

Paradise Spencer.—Delicate, soft pink.

White Spencer.—This is the queen of all white sweet peas; color, pure white.

Note:—If any of our customers are familiar with a name of a variety that does not appear here, and will write us for it, we can no doubt supply it, as we have a great many more, but space will not permit to list them.

SELECTED FARM AND FIELD SEEDS.

Thoroughbred Field Corn.

These varieties have all been grown especially for seed. The seed is well cured and true to name.

HICKORY KING CORN.—This has the largest grains with the smallest cob of any white corn. So large are the grains and so small the cob that on an ear broken in half a single grain will almost completely cover the cob section. Of strong growth, the stalks take a firm hold in the ground and stand upright. It yields splendid crops on light soil, and is undoubtedly the most productive white field corn for the South. We do not, however, consider it a safe crop to be grown north of Pennsylvania. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. for 65 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per peck 75 cts.; per bushel \$2.50; per sack of two bushels \$4.75; 10 bushels or more at \$2.40 per bushel.

SUGAR CORN FOR GREEN FODDER.—We offer seed of Sugar Corn which is especially grown for fodder purposes, being of quick growth and early maturity. Sown at the rate of two bushels per acre in drills four feet apart it makes splendid stalks six to eight in height, which are of the finest quality for feeding green, cutting for ensilage, or curing for fodder. By express or freight: Per quart 15 cts.; 4 quarts for 45 cts.; per peck 75 cts.; per bushel \$2.75.

REID'S YELLOW DENT.—This is now the standard variety in many of the corn-growing sections of the Middle West. Ears average nine to ten inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, are about six inches in circumference, contain 16 to 20 rows and are remarkably uniform. Kernels light yellow, deeply dented, and well placed on a white cob of medium size. Usually matures in 110 to 115 days. At Fordhook we have been very well pleased with our crops of this variety, having found it sure to mature when planted early in May and a very heavy yielder with a very small percentage of nubbins. The strain we offer has been carefully selected. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 30 cts., or 3 lbs. for 75 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense for transportation charges: 4 quarts for 45 cts.; per peck 80 cts.; per bushel \$2.75; per sack of two bushels \$5.25.

CANADA YELLOW FLINT.—The Flint corns are the hardiest and earliest in maturity and can be

grown satisfactorily much farther north than the Dent corns. Our strain is of an improved type, producing long well-filled ears with eight rows of quite large grain. Prices quoted below.

WHITE CAP DENT.—This combines the earliness and hardness of the Pride of the North, with ears of very large size. The stalks are stout, growing six to seven feet in height, with abundant foliage. Ears of handsome appearance, eight to ten inches in length, well filled, having sixteen to eighteen rows of deep grains. The cob is small, grains being very deep and quite wide. The outer end of the grain is white, deeply dented, while the inner portion is a clear amber-yellow. The grains are flattened and set squarely on the cob, and completely fill the entire surface of the ear. Choicest stock grown by the originator, at prices quoted below.

KING OF THE EARLIES.—This is a very early maturing variety of yellow Dent corn. The stalks are slender, growing about six feet in height, producing one or two ears to a stalk. The ears are of medium size, with small dark-red cob, well filled with quite slender but deep grains, shelling well; with us this variety produces fully ripened ears in ninety days. It is excellent for cool short seasons of the extreme North, and produces corn of finer quality than the Flint type, as well as being more productive. Prices as quoted below.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—This variety is quite similar to the preceding and is excellent for short, cool seasons or where a late planting is made farther South. The ears are from eight to ten inches in length, and have from fourteen to sixteen rows of slender deep yellow grains. Prices as quoted below.

IMPROVED LEAMING.—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days, and makes a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains, being so deep, yield an

extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears. See prices quoted below.

PRICES of all varieties of Field Corn on this page excepting Reid's Yellow Dent: Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. for 65 cts., by mail postpaid. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense: Peck 60 cts.; per bushel \$2.00; per sack of two bushels \$3.75. Ten bushels or more at \$1.85 per bushel,—sacks included, f. o. b. cars or boat at Portland.

It pays to renew your stock of Field corn. Varieties offered have all been grown from finest selected stock seed.

BURPEE'S GOLDEN BEAUTY.—It is the largest-grained and handsomest yellow corn we had ever seen. The ears have brightest golden-yellow grains, of remarkable size and completely filled out to the extreme end of the cob. The cobs are unusually small; when broken in half, the grains will generally reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it superior for grinding into meal. The stalks grow vigorously to a height of eight to ten feet. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. for 65 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per peck 75 cts.; per bushel \$2.25; per sack of two bushels \$4.25; 10 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel.

White Seed Oats.

We always aim to have a selected, recleaned stock of good White Seed Oats. Can sell them at about market price for No. 1 Seed. When ready to buy, write us for prices stating quantity wanted.

Gray Winter Oats.

A variety planted almost entirely in the fall. Well and favorably known. Write for price.

TEOSINTE.—Teosinte (Reana luxurians) grows very quickly and produces a large quantity of forage in warm locations. The leaves are much longer and broader than those of corn, and also more abundant, while the stalks contain a sweeter sap. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut off for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalk. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. With us the plant yields two good cuttings in a season. Farther south more cuttings may be made. In the Northern States we should advise drilling the seed thinly in rows four feet apart, leaving the plants one foot apart in the row. These plants sucker freely and soon produce a matted row of stalks. The forage is exceedingly tender and is greedily eaten by horses as well as cattle and sheep. Price of seed: Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.; postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid. Per lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 60 cts. per lb.

SOJA BEAN, DWARF EARLY.—This variety has been extensively advertised as the German Coffee Berry, the seed sometimes being parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow eighteen inches in height and are immensely productive, having small round seed. The plant being a legume is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a highly nutritious forage. Per pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; per lb. 30 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per quart 25 cts.; 2 quarts 40 cts.; 4 quarts 70 cts.; per peck \$1.25; per bushel \$4.50.

CHUFAS, or "EARTH ALMONDS."—A species of grass nut used extensively in warm dry sections for hay and for fattening hogs and poultry, which are pastured on the roots or nuts after the tops have been cut for hay. The small roots or nuts are sown broadcast or in shallow drills early in the spring. One peck of nuts or roots is sufficient to plant one acre of land, as they stool out very freely. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; per bushel \$5.00.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE.—This is a new and highly desirable variety. Sown the same day as Silver Hull, it ripens a week earlier and yields nearly double. The plant is of stronger growth than common buckwheat, while the kernels are of fully twice the size. The flour is fully equal in quality to that of other buckwheats, and it will succeed as far north as New Hampshire. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60; two bushels for \$3.00.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL.—This is a very useful variety, having a large plump silvery-gray grain. The plant continues to bloom longer than common buckwheat, thus producing a larger crop, while the grain makes a whiter flour. Prices same as quoted above for Japanese Buckwheat.

COW PEA.—These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark-green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured like clover for winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this with field corn, as the vines running up the corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of corn-stalks and bean vines makes excellent ensilage, and the land is more readily cultivated than where the Cow Peas are sown alone.

CLAY COW PEAS.—This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed, being especially adapted for sowing in the Northern States. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills three feet apart use one-half bushel per acre, or one bushel broadcast, while planted in hills four by four feet with corn one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the spring the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by frost. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; per quart 35 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid: Per quart 20 cts.; 2 quarts 30 cts.; 4 quarts 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; per bushel \$3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

COW PEA, WHIP-POOR-WILL.—A very early-maturing variety of upright or bush growth. The seeds may be gathered and the plants harvested much more readily than with the running or vine type of growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. At the Delaware State Experiment Station this variety yielded thirteen tons of ensilage from one acre of land. The seed is light brown, speckled darker brown, of the same size and coloring as the eggs of the Whip-poor-will. Plant seed in spring. Prices same as for Clay Cow Pea.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.—A most valuable plant for soils containing alkali and for all regions subjected to prolonged drought. It is highly desirable to furnish forage during the hot dry summer months in our Western and Southern States. The plant needs some little moisture to start it into growth, but when once started will make a strong growth during the hottest and driest weather. Seed should be sown early when the trees are starting out in leaf, so that the plants may become established before hot dry weather.

The plant is of spreading habit, branching freely and making a thick mat of stems and foliage twelve to eighteen inches in depth over the entire surface of the soil. It grows from a central crown in the same manner as clover and will not sprout up if cut off below the crown, hence should not be pastured too closely. There is no danger of its becoming a troublesome weed, as it is easily eradicated when cut off below the soil or turned under with a plow. So strong and free branching is the growth that plants set eight or nine feet apart each way will entirely cover the surface of the soil in a short time. The plant is not hardy in this section. The plants may be cured for forage in the same manner as you would clover, that is, the hay should be dried slowly in "cocks" to prevent the leaves from falling off. Single plants have reached a diameter

of sixteen feet in one season on the poorest alkali soil. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN.—This is especially desirable for planting where the summers are hot and dry. The stout stalks grow stiffly erect, from six to ten feet in height. The stalks and blades cure into good fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during the summer months. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk. On good land Kaffir corn will yield fifty bushels per acre. The seeds are esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By express: Per lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. or more at 8 cts. per lb.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane.

EARLY AMBER.—The earliest variety almost invariably ripens seed with us when planted early in May. The seed is excellent as a poultry food. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 65 cts., postpaid. By Express or freight: Quart 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; per bushel \$2.50.

EARLY ORANGE.—Larger and stronger growth than the Early Amber, but requires a longer time to mature seed. Popular in the South, it is the most productive where planted for forage in the Northern States. Prices same as for Early Amber.

BROOM CORN, IMPROVED EVERGREEN.—This is the most popular variety of Broom Corn to grow for the market, the brush being firm and of good length and retaining the light green coloring when properly cured. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Peck \$1.00; per bushel \$3.50; 2 bushels for \$6.50.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Single heads measure twelve to twenty-two inches in diam. and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it, and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition better than on almost any other food. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground, any time from early spring to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make a capital fodder, while its strong thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Four quarts of seed will plant an acre. The seed is also recommended as an excellent food for horses, and it is claimed that a fine quality of oil can be manufactured from it. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; per quart 35 cts.; 2 quarts 65 cts., by mail postpaid. By express or freight: Per quart 20 cts.; 2 quarts 30 cts.; 4 quarts 50 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; per sack of 2 bushels \$4.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS (PISUM SATIVUM).

These do best in a cool climate or from plantings made very early in the spring. They are now quite largely planted in the Northern States to make an early crop for hay, to feed in the green state to dairy cattle and for making ensilage. The seed should be planted as early in spring as the ground can be properly prepared. Where the crop is to be cut for hay or feeding, it is best to sow one bushel of stiff strawed oats and one or one and a half bushels of the field peas per acre, putting the seed in with a grain drill or harrowing it after broadcasting, so that it will be covered. When grown in this way the crop should be cut while the grain of the oats is in the soft or milky stage, at which time the pea vines will be in flower and the whole crop will make a nutritious hay, relished by all kinds of stock when properly cured or made into ensilage. This is an excellent crop also to turn under to enrich the ground; when for this

purpose two bushels should be sown to each acre. These can be turned under in June and the land again seeded with the Southern Cow Pea, which makes its growth during hot weather and which will be ready to turn under in the fall in time for seeding with grain and grass. Write for Prices.

BLUE RUSSIAN PEAS.

Very much like the above, except in color. This variety is largely sold for soup peas. Write for prices.

SWISS PEAS.

A three-cornered pea; excellent for cooking purposes. Vines small. One peculiarity of these peas is that they are never affected with bugs.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (BRASSICA NAPUS).

A strong-growing, hardy biennial plant, growing two and a half to three feet in height, and furnishing a large quantity of excellent forage. The leaves, resembling those of a Ruta Baga, are almost as large and broad as those of the Southern Collard. It is especially valuable for sheep and hogs, but is readily eaten by other stock. Plantings may be made at any time from early spring until the end of August, as the land becomes available. Growing it in small blocks or fields which will come on in succession will be found the most satisfactory plan.

The seed should be sown broadcast, using eight to ten pounds per acre, or five pounds if sown in drills, to be cultivated until well started in growth. In England, where this plant is very largely grown, the crop is usually pastured, the herd being kept in a small portion of the planting by means of movable fences or hurdles until they have cleared the land, when they are moved to a fresh section. The most generally satisfactory plan, however, is to cut off the green crop and feed it in some permanent enclosure, as the stalks will start out into a second growth if not cut off too close to the ground.

In the South it is planted for a late fall and winter crop of forage, while in the cool Northern States it makes an excellent crop of cheap summer forage to take the place of cow peas and other warmth-loving plants which are depended upon for this purpose in the South. Planters not familiar with this crop should make sure that they are planting seed of the True Dwarf Essex Rape, which is entirely hardy and does not make seed until the second season after planting, as a great deal of cheap seed of an annual variety is offered on the market, and which is comparatively unproductive as a forage plant; seeding freely the first summer, it is liable to become a troublesome weed. Write for prices.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

Is a variety of cabbage that produces enormously. The plant attains a height of 3 to 4 feet; the stem is covered with leaves. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on any land and is very hardy. We do not hesitate to predict that in a few years' time it will be as popular and as widely used as Dwarf Essex Rape.

The seed may be either drilled or broadcasted. Drilling is the better. If drilled, plant rows 26 to 30 inches apart, as plants should be thinned out so as to stand 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. In drilling, use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb. of seed to the acre; in broadcasting, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 50 cts. per lb., postpaid.

CORN WHEAT (OR GERMAN ROGGEN).

This new cereal has been gaining in popularity very rapidly the last few seasons. It is claimed that it will outyield corn and double the yield of wheat. The kernel is hard, and when ground it makes the same kind of meal as corn, and has superior fattening qualities to either corn or wheat. It yields 50 to 100 bushels of grain, which is excellent for fattening hogs or cattle. It takes the place of rye for a green food, yielding nearly twice as much per acre. Every farmer should give this a trial. Prepare your ground the same as you would for oats or wheat, and sow in the spring or fall, at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds to the acre. Write for prices.

VETCHES

Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch.

(*Vicia Villosa*.) It is the earliest crop for cutting, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops. Being much harder than Scarlet Clover, this is the forage plant to sow in the Northern States where Scarlet Clover winter kills, though it is equally valuable in the South. Every dairyman and stock-breeder in the United States should have a field of it, and if you try it once you will never be a season without it.

It will also prove valuable for a hay crop in the South and dry Western regions, as it may be sown in the fall and will make a luxuriant growth during the fall and spring months, and will yield a heavy crop, which may be cut and stored before the droughts set in. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September mixed with rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with oats or barley. Write for prices.

SPRING VETCHES, or TARES.—Growing into favor more and more each year for plowing under. They have the advantage over peas in that they make a greater growth of vine, while as the seed is much smaller in proportion to peas, a smaller quantity is required to plant an acre. They are valuable also as a green food for milch cows. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Prices on application.

Vetch and Rye for Early Feeding

Vetch and rye make one of the very best soiling crops that can be sown west of the Cascades. They require a good, rich, well-cultivated soil, and should be sown or drilled in early in the fall. With early sowing and a favorable winter this crop can be harvested early in the spring, and fed green, and where allowed to stand, the second crop will come on and can be cut for hay. Vetch and oats make one of the most nutritious hays that can be sown, and one of which stock are very fond. To harvest this combination as hay requires keeping back the growth until late in the spring, preventing the harvesting coming on before July, for owing to the heavy growth we must look for good haying weather to insure proper curing. To prevent the crop coming on too early either cutting and feeding green or light pasture will be required.

The proper amount of seed required for an acre will be 50 pounds each of vetch and rye, or 50 pounds of vetch and 60 pounds of oats, when the latter mixture is used.

Remember to get the best results sow early in the fall, thus allowing the plants to get thoroughly rooted before cold weather sets in. Where hay alone is all that is desired, vetch and white oats can be sown early in April.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

Facts About Speltz.

It resists drought; it thrives on poor lands, in stony ground, in forest regions, on the prairies; it makes a crop with almost any condition of soil and climate, endures a great deal of frost; is not readily damaged by harvest rains; is not susceptible to rusts or smuts; yields more than oats, yields more than barley; makes better feed than barley; makes excellent flour, makes good bread; the straw is used for fattening stock; the stubble makes good fertilizer; stock eat both grain and straw; ripens very early.

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and

climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place and an important place, too, on their farms.

CULTIVATION.—In methods of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done, as it is not easily harmed by and easily resists early and severe frosts. It should be drilled in at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Price on application.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE CLOVER (*MEDICAGO SATIVA*).

This wonderfully productive and enduring clover-like plant has been grown in great areas in the Western States for a great many years, both for hay and pasturage. Its value and adaptability for the Eastern and Northern States have been recognized only recently, and its planting in these sections is still in the experimental stage; the conditions requisite for success are not generally understood. It is slower in obtaining a start than common red clover, but when once established in dry or well-drained soil the roots penetrate the subsoil very deeply and the plants continue to produce large crops for many years,—so that the thorough preparation of the soil and the care of the young plants the first season is not unduly expensive when it is considered that a well-cared-for field of Alfalfa will continue to produce heavy and continuous crops of hay and green forage for such a long time. In many cases fields which have been planted fifteen to twenty years are still yielding fine crops.

Like all clovers, the plant draws nitrogen largely from the air, and as the roots penetrate very deeply it is regarded as one of the most valuable plants that can be grown to enrich the fertility of the surface soil. In seeding Alfalfa, well-drained land which will be free from standing water or excessive moisture during the winter months should be chosen. The ground should be plowed and the surface made as fine as possible before sowing the seed. The seed may be sown early in the spring, or in light soils early in the fall, and in clean land can be sown broadcast, using 20 to 30 pounds per acre; but if the land is foul or weedy it is best to sow the seed in rows or drills about 15 to 18 inches apart, so that the young plants can be cultivated and kept free from weeds until well established in growth, when additional seed is sown between the rows.

To promote growth and insure a long continuance of the stand, it is necessary that the tops or stems be cut every time they come into flower, and they should not be allowed to produce any seed. The growth is frequently quite small the first spring, but the tops must be cut when coming into flower, even if they are only four to six inches in height. It will be found that repeated slippings with the mowing machine or scythe the first year it is planted is the cheapest and most satisfactory way to keep the crop from being smothered by weeds as well as to promote the growth. If the first cuttings are not heavy enough to cure for hay they may be left on the ground and will act as a mulch for the young plants. When large enough to cut for hay, it should be mown early in the morning, and as soon as the cutting is wilted it should be gathered into wind rows or cocks to dry slowly. This slow curing method will prevent its becoming black or the leaves dropping from the stalks.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA.

This new Alfalfa, introduced from Turkestan, has been experimented with more or less for the past few years. In some places it has proved a great success. In general appearance it is very much like our regular Alfalfa. It is claimed that it will produce a luxuriant growth in the driest and hottest sections, without irrigation. It is perfectly hardy and will stand extreme cold in winter without harm.

It yields a very heavy and rich crop of hay and makes a permanent pasture.

We have secured a good stock of the pure, genuine seed.

CAUTION.—The discovery that alfalfa can be grown where any other clover will succeed and in many places where clover will not succeed has brought about a great demand for seed. This has led to the wholesale adulteration of alfalfa with Yellow Trefoil Clover. This seed so closely resembles alfalfa in shape and color, and is very low in price. Last year we lost a great deal of business from the fact that others were in many cases making prices by the hundred pound lots for less than our seed cost us in large quantities.

Write for prices.

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain, and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season. But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

ALSYKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM.)

This variety, which is frequently called Swedish Clover, is in our estimation the hardest, most enduring, and most valuable for the production of either pure clover hay or the finest grades of mixed hay in the cooler Northern States. The stalks are taller and more slender than those of common red clover, and it also blossoms later, so that when sown in mixture with Timothy it is ready to cut at the same time, while the blossoms of red clover have blackened before the Timothy has reached its largest growth. The Alsyke Clover, being so much harder than the common red, will endure longer in the sod of mixed grass, as the red clover usually disappears in such sods after the first summer.

Seed may be sown broadcast on winter grain early in the spring, or on freshly prepared ground either in the spring or early fall—the latter being preferable for light sandy soils and warm locations. When sown alone, 10 to 15 pounds of seed should be sown to each acre of land, but when seeded along with Timothy or other fine grasses, 6 to 10 pounds per acre will be sufficient. Write for prices.

RED CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM PATENSE).

The standard clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy and succeeds well on any good soil. It yields the heaviest crop of any Clover except Alfalfa, and makes superior hay—especially if mixed with Timothy—either for dairy cows or for general use. Sow from 12 to 15 pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground. Write for prices.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).

A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly and will soon cover bare spots if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn when mixed with Blue Grass. If sown alone, use six to eight pounds per acre. Write for prices.

CRIMSON OR ITALIAN CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).

This is an annual variety, growing quickly in cool weather, and of great value to sow late in summer or early in the fall as a cover crop and to furnish a large amount of fresh vegetable matter to turn under in spring. Like other clovers, it draws nitrogen from the atmosphere, but owing to its short period of growth does not enrich the soil to so great an extent as the longer-lived clovers which transfer the nitrogen to the soil by means of the small tubercles or nodules which form on

the roots. This is strictly an annual variety and plants die after blossoming or seeding.

Aside from its value to turn under, it will furnish a large amount of fresh green forage or pasture early in spring before other grasses start in growth—fully as early as fall-sown rye—or the crop can be cut as soon as it comes into flower and cured for hay if the weather is favorable. In our section the crop is usually in flower about the middle of May, which is generally a rainy period, so that we have difficulty in getting the heavy soft green growth properly cured. In harvesting for hay, it is extremely important that it should be cut as soon as it comes into flower, as the long seed-heads are covered with slender spiny hairs, and if these are allowed to grow on the heads, they will form hair-balls in the stomachs of the animals fed on the hay, and in the case of horses have frequently caused death.

In our locality and further north it is important to get the seed sown early,—say in August or very early in September,—so that the plants may get a good start before winter sets in. The plant is entirely hardy when grown in well-drained land, but it is liable to winter kill on low, wet ground. In seeding as a catch crop, it is usual to sow the seed broadcast, using fifteen to twenty pounds per acre when giving the growing crop on the land the last cultivation. It is best to cultivate the land first, then broadcast the seed and cover by going through the rows again with a light spike-toothed cultivator or leveler, which will cover the seed with from one-half to one inch of fine soil. The seed can be sown among corn, tomatoes, melons, bush beans or any crop where the growth is sufficiently open to permit of using the cultivator to prepare the seed-bed, and where the crop will not require further cultivation to mature its growth. Write for price.

ORCHARD GRASS (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA).

This is one of the most desirable pasture grasses for stock and also for producing large crops of hay. It succeeds well in quite shady places, hence the name of Orchard Grass. Choicest re-cleaned seed, 14 pounds to the bushel. Write for price.

TIMOTHY (PHLEUM PRATENSE).

Of the easiest cultivation and with us is usually sown in connection with winter grain in the fall, to which a seeding of clover is added early in the spring, 45 pounds to the bushel. Write for price.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE (POA PRATENSIS).

This is pre-eminently a pasture grass, forming a close fine sward. It thrives best in dry, well-drained or lime-stone soils. 14 pounds to the bushel; 2½ bushels to the acre. Write for prices.

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain, and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season. But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (LOLIUM PERENNE).

This makes a quick growth very early in spring, and is adapted for cool, moist locations; recommended for fall seeding on Bermuda-grass lawns in the South, giving them a bright green appearance all winter. 24 lbs. to the bushel.

ITALIAN RYE (LOLIUM ITALICUM).

This is distinct from the preceding, being of much larger and stronger growth, with large broad glossy-green blades. It succeeds best in moist, fertile soils. About 20 lbs. to the bushel.

SWEET VERNAL (TRUE PERENNIAL).

(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.) This is frequently used to mix with other grasses for pastures and lawns.

CREEPING BENT (AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA.)

A very hardy grass, especially adapted to moist lands and those which are occasionally overflowed. Its peculiar habit of branching underneath the surface enables it to resist to the greatest extent tramping and pasturage. About 20 lbs. to the bushel.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS (AGROSTIS CANINA).

This somewhat resembles Red Top. It makes a close sod and is valuable for permanent pastures and meadows.

RED TOP OR HERD GRASS (AGROSTIS VULGARIS).

It is a most valuable addition to sow with timothy and clover to form a close sward for pasturage. About 32 lbs. to the bushel; ½ bushel to the acre; for lawns, 3 bushels to the acre.

CRESTED DOG TAIL (CYNODURAS CRISTATUS).

A valuable addition for lawn grasses which require close cutting and an adaptability to resist tramping as in golf links, etc. About 21 lbs. to the bushel.

HARD FESCUE (FESTUCA DURIUSCULA).

An excellent pasture grass, the tender blades seeding well in dry or shady locations. About 12 lbs. to the bushel.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (FESTUCA OVINA).

Slender blades growing in close, compact clumps and from six to ten inches in height. About 12 lbs. to the bushel.

MEADOW FESCUE (FESTUCA PRATENSIS).

An excellent pasturage or lawn grass, relished by cattle. About 22 lbs. to the bushel.

TALL MEADOW OAT (AVENA ELATIOR).

A very valuable pasture grass on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is especially adapted for rather dry, light soils. About 10 lbs. to the bushel; 4 to 5 bushels to the acre.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (BROMUS INERMIS).

This is a quick-growing grass which has proven to be of great value for light or poor dry soils. It grows very quickly and makes a large crop of hay the first season if seeded early in the spring. It has been used successfully on hillsides, embankments, and dry lands to prevent washing from heavy rains, as it grows quickly, covering the entire surface of the ground. The stalks are numerous and slender, thickly set with long soft blades or leaves which make excellent hay. This grass when once established maintains a close thick sod and produces large crops for hay and pasturage if kept properly fertilized. The seed weighs fourteen lbs. to the measured bushel, and two to three bushels should be sown to an acre.

BUTZER'S HAY AND PASTURE SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURES.

Our customers have been quick to appreciate the value of these special mixtures in producing a heavier, thicker and longer continued growth than when one or two grasses only are used. The use of such mixtures is sure to become universal. For other conditions or soils not stated below, write us.

Every sample of grass in each mixture is of the choicest reclaimed quality. The following are the leaders:

THE AMOUNT OF SEED necessary to sow an acre largely depends on the quality of the land; the poorer the soil the larger the quantity required. A fair average is from 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. The thicker seeds are sown, the sooner will a fine close turf be obtained.

MEADOW MIXTURES.**No. 1. On Good Land, Neither Too Dry Nor Too Wet.**

This mixture is composed of the following grasses and clovers, blended in the proper proportions:

Fancy Red Top.	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Sheep's Fescue.	Red Clover.
Meadow Foxtail.	Orchard Grass.	Perennial Rye Grass.	Alsike Clover.
	Hard Fescue.	Timothy.	

MEADOW MIXTURES.**No. 2. For High and Dry Land.**

This mixture is composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Fancy Red Top.	Orchard Grass.	Timothy.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Hard Fescue.	Red Clover.
Crested Dog's Tail.	Sheep's Fescue.	White Clover.

PASTURE MIXTURES.**No. 3. On Good Land, Neither Too Dry Nor Too Wet.**

This mixture contains some of each of the following, properly proportioned.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Sheep's Fescue.	Meadow Foxtail.	White Clover.
Red Top.	Hard Fescue.	Kentucky Bluegrass.	Red Clover.
Orchard Grass.	Perennial Rye Grass.	Timothy.	

No. 4. On Dry Land.

This mixture is composed of the following:

Creeping Bent Grass.	Orchard Grass.	Sheep's Fescue.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Red Clover.	Timothy.
Kentucky Blue Grass.	White Clover.	Perennial Rye Grass.
	Hard Fescue.	

No. 5. On Wet Land.

This mixture contains:

Orchard Grass.	Perennial Rye Grass.	White Clover.
Fancy Red Top.	Kentucky Blue Grass.	Meadow Foxtail.
Meadow Fescue.	Alsike Clover.	Timothy.

Write for Prices.

BUTZER'S "BEST" LAWN GRASS.

The very best lawns in Portland were produced from my Lawn Grass Mixtures. The city parks and the Oakes are a fair sample of what it has done or will do.

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subject to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However, much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection and think my Butzer's Best Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of Bone Meal should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 400 square feet. Lb. 30 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

FERTILIZERS

WHAT SOILS REQUIRE.

As is well known, the three important elements necessary as food for plants are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

These are taken up from the soil by the plant, and unless they are renewed the plant cannot thrive,

and when they are entirely withdrawn the plant dies.

A few words as to the function of these ingredients will be interesting and useful to the agriculturist:—

Phosphoric Acid:—Unless this is present the plant could not assimilate the other ingredients of the soil. It brings the plant rapidly to maturity. Without it plants would not produce seed. Unproductiveness in fruit trees is overcome by its use.

Potash:—Produces the perfect development of fruit, buds and flowers, and abundant crops of fruit and grain.

It adds to the fleshy portions of fruit, makes plump grain, and produces strong wood, capable of resisting disease.

It influences the formation of starch and sugar, and the coloring, firmness and flavor of fruit.

Nitrogen:—Helps the growth of leaf and stalk. A poor growth and pale foliage show a lack of nitrogen, while a rank growth and imperfect blossoms show too much, or an insufficient supply of potash and phosphoric acid.

No one of these will perform its proper functions if used by itself, all must be present in proper proportions to get maximum results, and the deficiency in quantity of one cannot be remedied by using an excess of the others.

Except in very exceptional cases a skilfully compounded fertilizer containing all three ingredients in proper proportions should invariably be used.

I always aim to carry in stock the following, but as prices are somewhat ruled by the market conditions I would much rather quote you price by mail than to print a price that is very often misleading. Write for prices and any other information, all it costs you is a little time and a 2 cent stamp for your letter and it may be worth dollars to you.

Space will not permit me to go into detail here.

Pure Bone Meal.
Land Plaster.
Superphosphate.

Nitrate of Soda.
Muriate of Potash.
Sulphate of Potash, Etc.

SPRAYS, SPRAY MATERIAL, ETC.

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION (the scale killer)

"Butzer's Best."—A perfect lime and sulphur solution is the best known remedy for San Jose scale, anthracnose and other fruit pests. While lime and sulphur has been recommended by agricultural experiment stations, and has been used more or less for several years, it is only recently that a solution has been put on the market ready for use. The advantages of a commercial lime and sulphur spray over the home-made article are considerable.

It is a matter of fact that all who give instructions for use of the home-made article advise putting it on the trees while hot. This is undoubtedly to prevent the undissolved parts from settling, and thus clogging the pump.

Butzer's Best Lime and Sulphur Solution is made under steam heat, maintained at a very high temperature during the cooking, which, with proper proportions of lime and sulphur, insures a complete and perfect chemical combination. The water becomes completely charged with the lime and sulphur, and forms a perfect and highly concentrated solution of a brilliant red color, free from all sediment, and all you have to do is to dilute it with water; one part solution to nine or eleven parts of water, according to the condition of the trees.

Price per 50-gal. bbls. \$8.00
Price per 5-gal. can 1.50
Price per gal. can50
Price per quart bottle25

Arsenate of Lead.—The best remedy against codling moth, curculio and rose bugs. It sticks to the

foliage and is absolutely free from the danger of burning. 1 oz. will make one gallon of spray.

Price per lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Nitricide.—The best fumigator and spray for greenhouses, kills aphid, red spider, mealy bug, thrip, etc. Pint can \$2.50. Gallon \$15.00

Black Leaf.—Extract of Tobacco, and is one of the very best sprays for aphid, etc., and is being more and more used every season. Price per gallon \$1.25; 5 gallon can \$5.50. Write for special price on large lots.

PURE SULPHUR FOR SPRAYING.

50 lbs. \$1.00
100 lbs. 1.75
500 lbs. and over, at per 100 lbs. 1.60
Special price by the ton or car.

LIME.—"THE BEST."

Price per bbl. \$1.75
Subject to market changes.

BLUESTONE VITRIOL.

We quote lowest prices.

Bug Death.—A non-poisonous insect killing powder that is in high favor among the market gardeners for cabbage, tomatoes and cucumber bugs, etc. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.

Write for price on large quantities, takes 12 lbs. to acre.

Hammond's Slug Shot.—For destroying slugs, cabbage and turnip flea, currant worms, etc. Per lb. 15 cts.; 5 lb. pkg. 50 cts.

Hammond's Grape Dust.—To prevent mildew on roses, grapes and gooseberries. Per lb. 15 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 50 cts.

Hellebore Powdered White.—For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Can be used as a powder or dissolved. 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water. Price per lb. 30 cts.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.—A wonderful insect pest exterminator. Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction and is cheap, effective, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. It also acts as a valuable fertilizer in reviving plant life. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all other animals. Prevents poultry lice. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. 3 oz. cake sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution, 10c; mailed postpaid, 13c; 8 oz. cake, sufficient for four gallons prepared solution, 20c; mailed postpaid, 28c. Free with order for Sulpho-Tobacco Soap we will, if asked for, enclose a booklet. "The Window Garden," by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Whale Oil Soap.—This is a caustic Potash Soap made from pure fish oil and is free from animal fats

or other adulteration. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, including the San Jose scale, also used for smearing on trees to prevent worms crawling up. Lb. 15 cts.

Formaldehyde.—The loss to the farmers of the United States from smut and other fungus diseases of wheat, barley, oats and other grains amounts to millions of dollars every year. The spores or seed of the fungus are on the seed grain which you plant; when the grain sprouts and grows the fungus grows too; it follows up through the stalk into the blade and into the ear, and the result is blighted plant, smut grains and a decreased yield of inferior quality. The same holds true of Scab which has proved such a blight to the Irish potato crop.

We want to remind you that you have been contributing your share to this tremendous loss and that you can stop it by treating your seed grain and potatoes with some good germicide which will kill the fungus seed. Probably the most effective of these agents is Formaldehyde; but the economy in its use depends upon its strength and purity. You can't afford to take any chances in this matter; when your seed is in the ground it is too late to correct the mistake; if you buy weak, adulterated Formaldehyde, it will not show until the grain is half grown.

Can you afford to use it? The price of a bushel of wheat expended for Formaldehyde will add several bushels to the next harvest. It takes as much land and labor to raise a light crop as a heavy one. Think it over. Sold only in original sealed bottles. Pt. 50 cts. One pint is sufficient to treat 40 to 50 bushels of oats.

SPRAY PUMPS, ETC.

THE O. K. SPRAY PUMP.



The O. K. Spray Pump, adapted to be used in connection with an ordinary barrel. One of the special features of this pump is a clamping device, by means of which it is attached to the top of the barrel. It will be noticed that this arrangement can be adjusted to suit any barrel, regardless of the height or width.

The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of solid brass tube, with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass. ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two heavy bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of 2½-inch steel tube. The handle is wrought steel with adjustable stroke, so as to enable the operator to get up a pressure of 200 pounds or more if necessary. It is fitted for two strings of discharge hose.

O. K. Spray Pump, as shown (without barrel); price\$15.00

When in Portland, visit my store, would be glad to meet you.

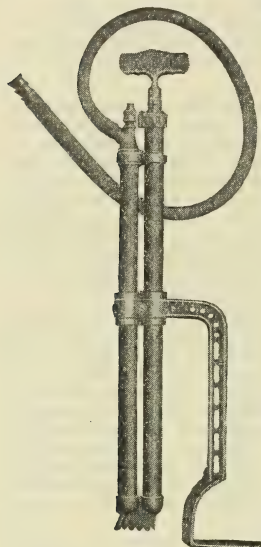
There is a reason why my business grows. You know why?

SEEDS—The kind you can't keep in the ground. Why? They Grow.

You need never pay more than our price and it is poor economy to pay less.

I am not in a Seed Trust. I can sell at my own price.

It is not so much what Seeds Cost as what they Yield that counts.



NO. 26 "LIGHTNING" ALL BRASS SPRAY PUMP.

This pump is constructed entirely of brass, a material not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. All labor is done on the downward stroke. It is provided with a large air chamber and brass ball valves. The pressure is held uniformly in the air chamber and on the hose, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. The operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 pounds, with very little exertion. The plunger is worked very slow, and at the same time the nozzle produces a continuous spray. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, which is of unusual value for spraying trees, shrubbery, washing windows, buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. The pump is furnished with three brass nozzles, which will give any size spray or stream desired. These are interchangeable. The stirrup is malleable iron (not cast iron) and is adjustable so that the pump will fit any pail or bucket. There are no parts to get out of order. The pump is very strong in every respect. The dimensions are as follows: Length of brass tubing 20 in.; length over all, 26 in.; diameter of tubing, 1½ in.; length of hose, 36 in.

Price\$2.50 each.

THE "LIGHTNING" WHITEWASH SPRAYER AND FORCE PUMP.

WILL FIT ANY PAIL OR BUCKET

Pat'd June 24, 1902.

We take great pleasure in placing this circular of our No. 28 Whitewash Sprayer and Force Pump before the public, as here-to-fore there has been no way to properly apply whitewash, except the old way, with a brush and this has been very unsatisfactory.

A whitewash pump must be so constructed that it will spray the preparation properly and the most important point, it must not clogg. Knowing that there would be a big demand for a pump of this sort, we have been experimenting for quite some time on a machine that would properly spray whitewash, one that would work rapidly and one that it would be impossible to clogg. This we have accomplished and are now offering our Pump to the public and receiving many orders from all parts of the world and also a great many re-orders, which convinces us that we have a pump that is up to the standard in every respect.

This is the only Spray Pump that will properly spray whitewash without clogging and it will do better work than can be done with a brush, as the force with which the material is applied causes it to penetrate the small crevices, thus making a complete and perfect job. It is the cracks and crevices where you will generally find lice and which places you cannot reach properly with a brush, but this pump forces the liquids into all of these rough places and the work can be done ten times as quick, as with a brush, more thoroughly and a great deal neater.

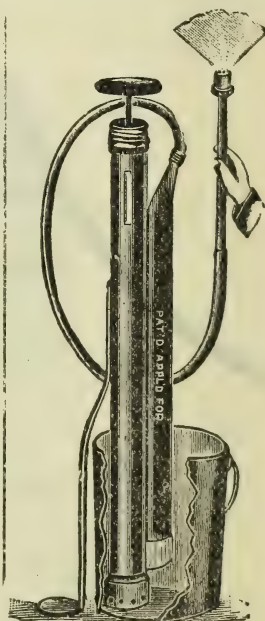
The pump is constructed of heavy galvanized iron, nicely painted, with brass tops and bottoms and is furnished with a brass nozzle that will give two different sizes of spray. It has a steel stirrup and is furnished with three feet of heavy hose, and a foot of extension rod. (The same pump is also made entirely of brass.) It has ball valves and is double action and is made with a large air chamber, the pressure being held in the air chamber and on the hose so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray or stream and is not effected by the upward stroke. The operator is able to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle with little exertion.

The pump is provided with an overflow so that the liquids which get above the plunger leather, instead of coming out of the top of the pump, will run back into the pail. The plunger may be taken out instantly, also the ball valves. There are no parts to get out of order and the machine is easy to operate. The brass nozzle will give a spray or stream, whichever is desired.

The pump is used for a bucket spray and force pump such as for spraying trees, shrubbery, garden use, vegetables, washing wagons, windows, etc., as well as for whitewashing. It will throw a continuous stream 35 feet high. It is very neat in appearance, as well as durable.

If desired, we can furnish at a small extra cost three feet of brass extension rod, which will screw on to the extension already furnished with the pump. This is used for whitewashing where the ceiling is high and also for spraying trees.

Each Machine is Fully Guaranteed.
No. 28 Galvanized Iron, \$2.50.



A GOOD RECIPE FOR MIXING WHITEWASH AND A FEW THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For mixing whitewash, take a lump of unslacked lime about the size of your double fist and slack it in about ten quarts of water, also add two handfuls of salt. Let this dissolve and then it is ready for whitewashing. Of course it is understood that the more times you go over the surface to be whitewashed the whiter it will get. The salt put into the whitewash is to make it stick to the surface.

No matter how well built your poultry house is, or how nice it may be kept, whitewash it and use the "Lightning" Whitewash Sprayer in doing this, as it gets into the crevices and places that cannot be reached with a brush, and the whitewash is sure death to lice.

The building should be whitewashed at least two or three times a year.

NO. 632 SPRAY PUMP.

In this pump we offer to our friends a brass bucket spray pump with more real advantages than are contained in any other make of spray pump now on the market.

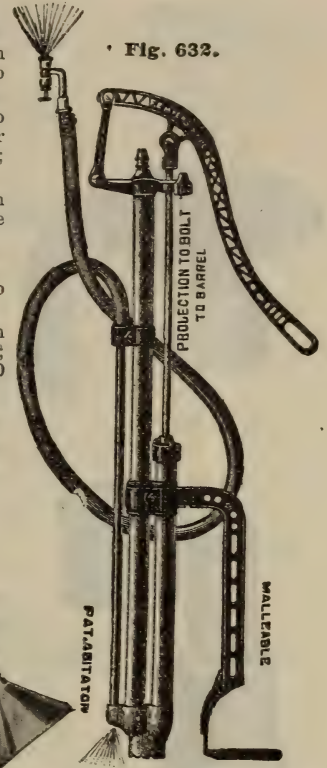
It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined, and is sold at a moderate price. Has one-half more air chamber than any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass, with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron.

The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle, and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any other old-style bucket spray pump.

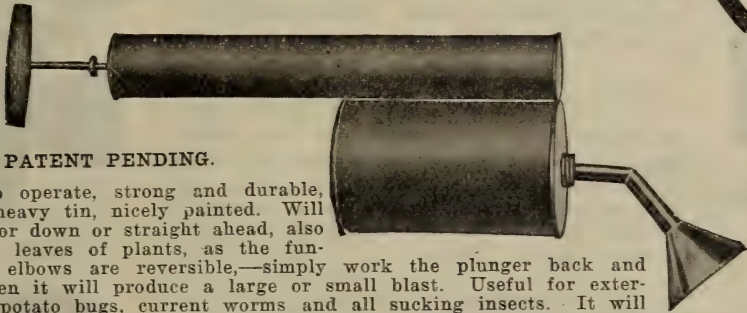
It is no experiment. It has been thoroughly tested.

When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel.

No. 632. Lever Bucket Spray Pump, with agitator, complete with hose and graduating Vermorel fine, coarse spray and solid stream nozzle; price\$4.00



NO. 12 "LIGHTNING" DRY POWDER DUSTER.



Easy to operate, strong and durable, made of heavy tin, nicely painted. Will spray up or down or straight ahead, also under the leaves of plants, as the funnels and elbows are reversible,—simply work the plunger back and forth, when it will produce a large or small blast. Useful for exterminating potato bugs, current worms and all sucking insects. It will handle insecticide in the powder, such as paris green, hellebore and bug death; also used for tobacco plants and various other purposes. This machine is far superior to the old leather bellows, as it is much more durable and throws an even blast and is lighter and easier to operate. Price \$1.00.

THE NEW NO. 3 "LIGHTNING" SINGLE TUBE SPRAYER.



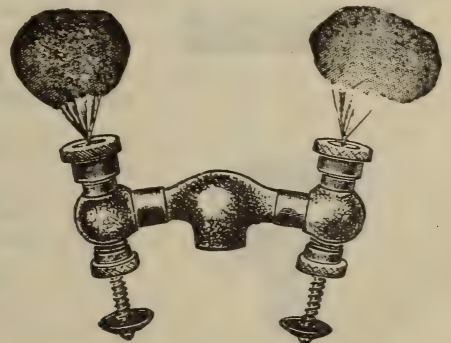
The accompanying cut shows our New No. 3 Single Tube Tin Sprayer. The plunger barrel measures 18 inches in length. The reservoir holds about one quart, and is provided with a screw cap filling hole. This sprayer is made with single tube, which produces a large and even mist-like spray. The suction tube is protected with a band brace, and the plunger is provided with our patent spring expander, which prevents the plunger leather from becoming wrinkled or getting out of shape. The sprayer is adapted for all kinds of spraying purposes, and is used largely for spraying disinfectants, etc. Price50c. each.

NOZZLES.

DEMOREL SPRAY NOZZLE.—This nozzle is an improvement on the old-style Vermorel nozzle.

Price each60c.

I also have in stock almost all the leading kinds of spray nozzles, but space here will not permit me to illustrate or describe them. If there is any special kind that you would like to have, and if I have not got it, I will get it for you if it is to be had.



No. 2.

No. 1. "Vermorel" spray nozzle with degorger affords a conical discharge, adapting it for close-range spraying of vines, trees, etc. It is readily cleaned in operating by pulling or pressing the degorger against limb of tree, or pressing with thumb. A very popular nozzle everywhere. Price75c

No. 2. Two-Discharge "Vermorel" nozzle covers twice the surface sprayed by the single nozzle. It is without doubt the best nozzle for general orchard work; Price\$1.50

No. 10. "SENECA" spray nozzle gives a very wide spray, covering a great area. The discharge can be easily graduated. The nozzle may be cleaned by turning plug across the opening. The discharge is fan-shaped, and can be instantly shut off when not required, thus preventing waste of liquid. Recommended for orchard work. Price75c

No. 20. BORDEAUX SPRAY NOZZLE. Use this nozzle for whitewashing. Will throw a fine fan-shaped spray and will readily free itself, should it become clogged by turning the cock-handle. It will throw a solid stream or may be shut off altogether, as desired. It is especially recommended for use in connection with the Bordeaux Mixture. Price75c.

No. 21. "CYCLONE" spray nozzle gives spray similar in form to that of the Vermorel." Unlike "Vermorel," the "Cyclone" has no degorger. Price 50c.

No. 22. "PACIFIC CYCLONE" differs from Fig. only in that it has end discharge. Both are cut for ¼-inch pipe. Price60c.

No. 15. GLOBE VALVE. Can be used on any of our pumps for closing off one nozzle at a time; ¼-inch round. Price65c.

No. 18. Brass "Y" is cut ¾-inch female thread on inlet, and ½ or ¾-inch male thread on lateral discharges. Price75c.

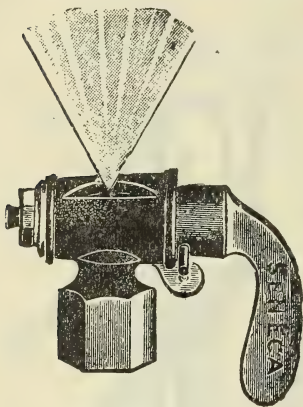
Before you buy your Fruit Boxes, Berry Crates or other fruit supplies, write me and no doubt I will be able to save you money. Please state just what you want and how many.

No. 40. NOZZLE COUPLING AND HOSE STOCK. Price25c.

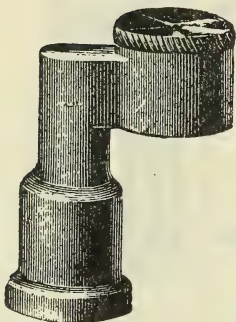
No. 50. NOZZLE AND HOSE COUPLINGS. Price 25c.

No. 55. BRASS YERDON'S BANDS, ½ or ¾-inch; postpaid, each, 5c; per dozen50c.

No. 56. COUPLINGS—
½ or ¾-inch Postpaid 25c.
1-inch Postpaid 30c.
1 ¼-inch Postpaid 50c.



No. 10.



No. 21.



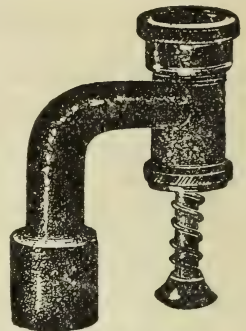
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No. 40.



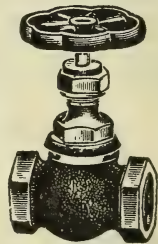
No. 50



No. 1.



No. 20.



No. 15.



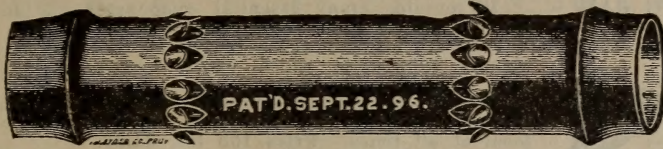
No. 18.



No. 56.



No. 55.



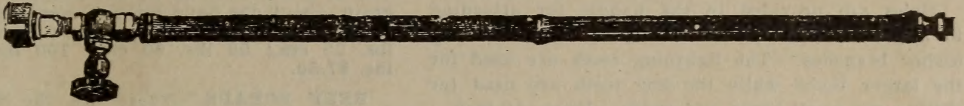
HOSE MENDERS—

Iron. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in, 5c; 1-inch 10c.
Brass. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in.10c.

HOSE WASHERS—

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch; per dozen 10c.

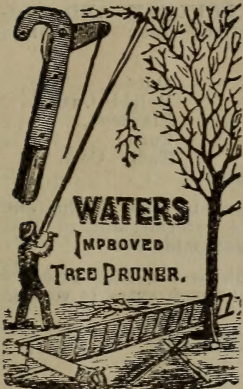
**EXTENSION.
BAMBOO**



Has iron pipe inside of bamboo. Has stopcock or Globe valve fitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe. Other end cut $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe thread to fit our spray nozzles.

	Bamboo.	Iron.		
2 to 4 feet, with Globe valve	\$1.25	\$0.90	8 feet, with Globe valve	\$1.50 \$1.10
6 feet, with Globe valve	1.35	1.00	10 feet, with Globe valve	1.65 1.20
			12 feet, with Globe valve	1.80

PRUNING TOOLS, ETC.



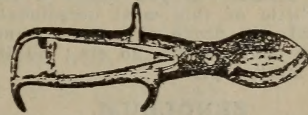
6 feet	\$0.65
8 feet .....	.75
10 feet .....	.85
12 feet	1.00

Cannot go by mail.

Purchaser will have to pay freight or express charges.

PRUNING SHEARS.

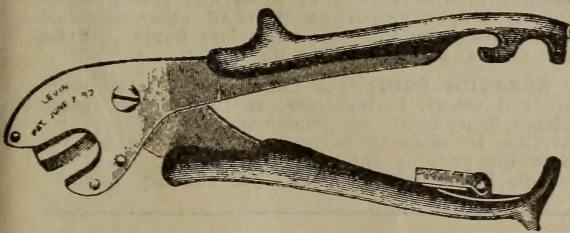
No. 0.	40c; postage, 15c
No. 00. Similar to 0, but with flat spring	45c; postage, 15c
No. 9. Loop handle	50c; postage, 15c.



No. 14.

No. 14	50c; postage, 15c.
No. 12. Similar to 14, with steel spring	55c; postage, 15c

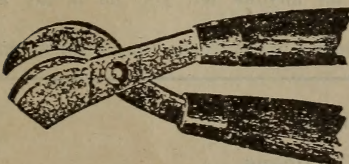
THE LEVIN PRUNERS.



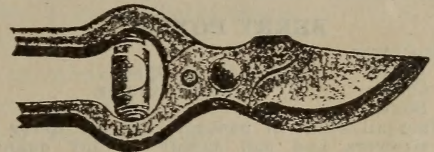
CUTS CLEAN, DOES NOT MASH THE TWIG.

No. 23. 7-inch, cuts $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	Postpaid 75c
Ladies', nickel-plated, 6 inch shears, like No. 30..	
.....	75c; postage 10c

BRANCH SHEARS.



24-inch	\$0.85
26-inch	1.00
41-inch	1.25



No. 30. 9-inch California pattern; German make; black finish, polished blade	75c; postage, 15c.
No. 40. 9-inch; same pattern as 30; bright finish, polished blade, spiral steel spring; made for hard service	\$1.00; postage, 15c
No. 4773. 9-inch Reiser pattern, full polish, with double brass springs	\$1.40; postage, 15c.

GRAFTING WAX.

.. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; lb. 35c; postage, 18c. lb.	
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RAFFIA.

For tying plants and buds..lb. 25c; by mail, 50c.

SPRAY HOSE.

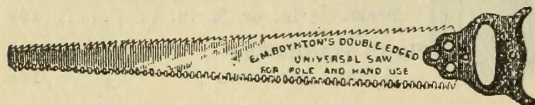
"Butzer's Best" 7-ply Double Tube.

This has almost as thick a tube as steam hose, and we guarantee it for the hardest service. The chemical solution will not penetrate the double thick tube and destroy the hose. The best hose on the market for the money.

Price per foot, in 25 or 50-foot lengths12c.
In shorter lengths at an extra cost of 25c for couplings.

I also carry other brands of spray hose and would be pleased to send sample and price. Write today.

BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING PRUNING SAW



Holes are provided in the handle for attaching to a pole with screws or bolts, to use in cutting higher branches. The lightning teeth are used for the larger limbs while the fine teeth are used for cutting the small limbs and twigs. Price, 18-inch... 75c, 85c.

Send for prices if interested in

Tree Labels.
Pot Labels.
Tin Foil.

Flower Pots.
Bulbs, Etc.

My Nursery Catalog contains a complete list of all standard varieties of Fruit, Shade, Ornamental Trees, Berry Plants, etc., such as are planted on this coast. I also issue a "Rose Catalog. They are both free for the asking.

LINSEED MEAL.—If you desire a rich, glossy plumage, a little of this meal occasionally, mixed with soft feed will prove of a great benefit. Price per 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 120 lb. bag market price.

ZENOLEUM.

For Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

We honestly believe **ZENOLEUM** is the best live stock remedy for Lice and Vermin on animals. Send for "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser"—Sixty-four pages of interesting matter for farmers and stockmen—Written by authorities at agricultural colleges—**POSITIVELY FREE** for a postal card—ASK

BERRY BOXES.

I also carry
Berry Boxes,
Berry Crates,
Apple Boxes,

Pear Boxes,
Peach Crates.

In fact all kinds of packages for the Berry and Fruit Growers and can supply in any quantity. Write for prices before you buy your next supply and I shall try and save you money.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

BLOOD MEAL.—Each two ounces represents one quart of raw blood. This is an ideal food to bring winter eggs, and is very popular. A little goes a long ways. 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

BONE MEAL.—Made from fresh bone, ground very fine and is used to mix with the mash. Laying hens and young chicks with weak digestive powers are much benefitted by this. Price 10 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS.—All breeders of poultry recognize the fact that a grit of some kind is a necessity, even where the fowls range, strength and plumpness are gained by providing them with Crushed Oyster Shells.

The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of Carbonate of Lime. As Crushed Oyster Shells is practically pure Carbonate of Lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, this most essential element, and greatly aids in the formation of the egg.

It acts as a grit, prevents cholera and keeps the poultry healthy. It makes hens lay an egg per day and prevents soft shells.

It makes the egg shell strong enough to carry without breaking.

It contains many essential components of the egg and makes them larger and heavier.

They are crushed and screened by patented machinery into sizes which expert poultry raisers have advised us to adopt.

Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough, so that the fowls can have access to them at all times. Price 100 lbs. \$1.25.

GRANULATED BONE.—This is crushed to the size of grain and can be fed like any other food in grain, about one hand full for every five fowls daily. It is the best egg shell producer known. Price 10 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.75; 500 lbs. \$7.50.

BEEF SCRAPS.—These are the very best the market affords. It is the best thing we know of to cause hens to lay during the winter. Feed three times a week, using about a handful to each three birds in the hot morning mash. Price 25 lbs. \$1.00; per 100 lbs. \$3.50.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED.—Usually fed as a variety and is much relished by all kinds of poultry. Price, 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

SUNDY GRAINS FOR POULTRY AND PIG-EOONS.—We will furnish prices upon application for any of the following:

Wheat.	Buckwheat,	Oats.
Crushed Wheat.	Oat Meal.	Rolled Oats.
Middlings.	Barley.	Flaxseed.
Rice.	Rye.	Corn.
Vetches.	Rape.	Kaffir Corn.
Millet.	Alfalfa Meal.	

TOBACCO DUST.—For use in dust baths and nest. A cheap and effective exterminator of lice. Price per lb. 10c., by mail postpaid, 25c.

CHINA NEST EGGS.—The best grade. Price, 4 for 10c; 12 for 25c; 20c. per dozen extra is wanted by mail for postage.

Ask for **ZENOLEUM, Chicken Chat.** It tells you what to do for
Lice and Mite Cholera, Pip, Canker
Foot Diseases, Roup, Gapes, Scally Legs.
and a lot more, "It's Free."

CHICK FEED.—The best on the market and contains a greater variety of seeds and grains mixed in the proper proportion than all other so-called chick feed. Send for sample before buying. Price per 50 lbs. \$1.60; per 100 lbs. \$3.00.

SCRATCH FOOD is a mixture of cracked corn, cracked wheat, barley, oats, sunflower seed, granulated bone, meat, etc., compounded in proper proportion to make a perfectly balanced ration for both the growing chicks and old fowls. Send for sample before buying. Price per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

Butzer's Seeds Grow, you and nature do the rest.

We strive to supply only the Best Seeds that Grow.

Our Market Gardeners' Trade throughout the Northwest is rapidly increasing "Nuf Sed."

We Guarantee that our Seeds will grow if properly planted.

Do not let anyone tell you he is my agent, I have none.

There are no better seeds than ours at any price

I also Issue a

Nursery Catalogue.

Rose Catalogue.

Bulb Catalogue.

If Interested send for it.

REFERENCE TABLES

USUAL DISTANCES FOR PLANTING VEGETABLES—(Bailey).

Asparagus, rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 1 to 2 feet apart in rows.
Beans, bush, 2 to 3 feet apart, 1 foot apart in rows.
Beans, pole, 3 to 4 feet each way.
Beets, early, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
Beets, late, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
Cabbage, early, 16x28 inches to 18x30 inches.
Cabbage, late, 2x3 feet to 2½x3½ feet.
Carrots, in drills 1 to 2 feet apart.
Cauliflower, 2x2 feet to 2x3 feet apart.
Celery, rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 9 inches in row.
Corn, sweet, rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, 9 inches to 2 feet in rows.
Cucumber, 4 to 5 feet each way.
Egg-plant, 3x3 feet.
Lettuce, 1x1½ feet or 2 feet.
Melon, Musk, 5 to 6 feet each way.
Melon, Water, 7 to 8 feet each way.
Onions, in drills from 14 to 20 inches apart.
Parsnips, in drills 18 inches to 3 feet apart.
Peas, in drills early kinds, usually in double rows from 6 to 9 inches apart late, in single rows 2 to 3 feet apart.
Pepper, 15 to 18 inches x 2 to 2½ feet.
Potatoes, 10 to 18 inches x 2½ to 3 feet.
Pumpkin, 8 to 10 feet each way.
Radish, in drills 10 to 18 inches apart.
Rhubarb, 2 to 4 feet x 4 feet.
Salisfy, in drills 1½ to 2 feet apart.
Spinach, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
Squash, 3 to 4 feet x 4 feet.
Sweet Potatoes, 2 feet x 3 to 4 feet.
Tomato, 4 feet x 4 to 5 feet.
Turnip, in drills 1½ to 2½ feet apart.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES.

(In planting trees the greater distance should be given on the richer soils.)

Apples	20 to 30 feet each way.
Pears (Standard)	20 to 25 feet each way.
Pears (Dwarf)	12 to 15 feet each way.
Quinces	15 feet each way.
Peaches	18 to 24 feet each way.
Plums	15 to 20 feet each way.
Cherries	15 to 20 feet each way.
Blackberries	6 by 4

Raspberries	6x3
Currants	5 by 3
Gooseberries	5 by 3
Strawberries (Hills)	36 by 18 inches.
Strawberries (Matted rows)	48x12 inches.
Grapes	8x8 to 10x12 feet.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2 oz.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	15 to 25 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Large Red and Medium 8 to 12	lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 ozs.
Corn, rice, (shelled)	2 qts.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	6 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 ozs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills	
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, in Chaff	20 to 28 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE

Quantity per acre.

Quantity per acre.

Hemp	1/2 bu.	Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Horse Radish Roots	10000 to 15000	Peas, field	2 bu.
Kale, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 ozs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 ozs.
Kohl Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..	4 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of rill....	4 lbs.	Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of rill	10 to 12 lbs.
Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill..	3 lbs.	Rye	1 1/2 bu.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill ..	5 lbs.	Salsify, 3/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill ..	8 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills..	1 to 3 lbs.	Spinage, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill ..	8 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills 1 1/2 to 4	lbs.	Summer Savory	3/4 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	15 lbs.	Sunflower	8 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills ..	2 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.	Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills...	2 lbs.
Onion Seed, for Sets	40 to 80 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill ..	8 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 ozs.
Parsnip, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill ..	1 to 3 lbs.
Parsley, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.	Vetches	1 bu.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Distance, Inches.	Plants.	Distance, Inches.	Plants.	Distance, Feet.	Plants.	Distance, Feet.	Plants.
1x 1	6,272,640	10x48	13068	4x 5	2178	9x10	484
1x 3	2,090,880	15x15	27878	4x 6	1815	9x11	440
1x 4	1,568,160	15x30	13939	4x 7	1556	9x12	403
1x 5	1,254,528	15x36	11616	5x 5	1742	10x10	435
2x 2	1,568,160	18x36	9680	5x 6	1452	10x12	363
2x 3	1,045,440	18x48	7260	5x 7	1244	10x15	290
2x 4	784,080	Feet.		5x 8	1089	10x18	242
2x 5	627,264			5x 9	968	10x20	217
3x 3	696,960			6x 9	1210	12x12	302
3x 4	522,720	1x 1	43560	6x 7	1037	12x15	242
3x 5	418,176	1x 2	21780	6x 8	907	12x20	181
4x 4	392,040	1x 3	14520	6x 9	806	15x15	193
4x 5	313,632	1x 4	10890	6x10	726	15x18	161
5x 5	250,905	1x 5	8712	7x 7	888	15x20	145
6x 6	174,240	2x 2	10890	7x 8	777	18x18	134
7x 7	128,013	2x 3	7260	7x 9	691	18x20	121
8x 8	98,010	2x 4	5445	7x10	622	18x24	100
9x 9	77,440	2x 5	4356	8x 8	680	20x20	108
10x10	62,726	3x 3	4840	8x 9	605	20x24	90
10x20	31,363	3x 4	3630	8x10	544	20x30	72
10x24	26,136	3x 5	2904	8x11	495	30x24	60
10x30	20,908	3x 6	2420	8x12	453	30x30	48
10x36	16,424	3x 7	2074	9x 9	537	30x36	40
		4x 4	2722				